

SCRAP
BOOK

Stephen L. Cantlie.

August 1918,

—

THE LATE LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLENNAN.



LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLENNAN.

THE death of Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan (briefly announced in our last issue) is a great loss not only to his own battalion, in which he was greatly beloved by officers and men, but also to the Canadian Army Corps, for he was an officer of outstanding ability. Born in Montreal some 50 years ago, Col. McLennan was the youngest son of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan and brother of the Hon. John S. McLennan, the Senator. He was unmarried, and lived in Montreal with his two unmarried sisters. In the business and social world of Montreal Col. McLennan was most prominent. He was president of the Montreal Transportation Company, which operates a large fleet of vessels in the lake carrying trade. He was a director of the Royal Trust Company and of many other Canadian business concerns.

Col. McLennan was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston, and was for some years on the engineering staff of the C.P.R. A keen soldier, he volunteered with the 42nd (Royal Highlanders of Canada) Battalion. He was awarded the D.S.O. for distinguished service at the third battle of Ypres, June 2 to 5, 1916, when the Germans made a most determined attack on the Canadians, who were then holding the salient. In the following month he met with a serious injury, his horse falling with him, which necessitated his return to England. Having fully recovered, he returned to France in March, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the command of the 42nd.

Col. McLennan was well known in this country. He was very fond of hunting and polo, and was a member of the Montreal Hunt. In the winter of 1912-13 he spent several months hunting with various hunts in England and Ireland with Maj. H. B. MacDougall and Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, of Montreal.

Col. McLennan will be missed by a wide circle of friends. A born leader of men, of striking personality and appearance, and of very cheerful disposition, he won admiration and deep affection from all who had the good fortune to serve with him. They all knew that his heart was with the battalion.

1917

COLONEL KILLED AND CLOCK STOPPED

Story of Death of Lt.-Col.
Bartlett McLennan Told
By Kiltie

Remembering the kindness and hospitality extended to them by the Khaki Club before they went overseas, numbers of the men of the 42nd Battalion have visited the club on Dorchester street. "We had many happy times in the club annex on Bleury street during the spring and early summer of 1915," said Pte. Prevost, "also in the old club on Peel street." Prevost is of the original battalion, and spent nearly three and a half years in France. "I was one of the battalion scouts," he told The Gazette, "and was one of the first men to enter Mons on the day the armistice was signed." Prevost was twice wounded, first at Ypres in June, 1916, and the second time in the Amiens scrap in June, 1918. He did not "make England" on either occasion. When Prevost returned to Montreal he found that his mother, who is a widow, has been very ill for the last year. "She didn't tell me anything about it in her letters," said he, "but, then, I didn't tell her about being wounded either!"

Another 42nd Kiltie, Corporal Grey, related an interesting incident in connection with the death of Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O. According to the corporal

the same bomb which killed the gallant officer played havoc, by concussion, with the clock in the tower of an old chateau near by. An officer of Corporal Grey's company ordered a soldier to go and see what was the matter with the clock, as it had stopped. Climbing the tower the soldier found that the mainspring of the clock was broken. The clock had stopped at 12 minutes past two, the identical time that the much-loved colonel had been killed.

Staff Sergeant Turner, also of the 42nd Battalion, returned to Canada on a hospital ship, reaching Montreal a few days ago. It was a sad home-coming for him, for immediately he landed he learned the news that his wife, who travelled on a transport with her 17-month old baby, had died at St. John, N.B. Turner spent Thursday at the Khaki Club, while the baby was cared for by the Red Cross. He has left for Winnipeg, taking the motherless child with him to relatives.

Another 42nd man turned up at the club, saying that he must pay his respects to "Mother" Molson and the club of which he had often heard when in France. He was one of the British recruits from the United States, and has been two years with the Kilties.

On Thursday night the Vindictive, filled with concrete, was driven between the piers of Ostend Harbour and sunk. Her position is shown in this map.

COL. G. E. A. JONES DROPPED DEAD

Was Putting on Surplus in Quebec
Church Last Night

QUEBEC, Feb. 4. — Col. G. E. A. Jones dropped dead here last night in the vestry of the Anglican Cathedral while in the act of putting on his surplice preparatory to entering the choir.

The deceased, who was an advocate by profession, was a graduate of Bishop's College School and Laval University. He devoted most of his life to military matters and entered the volunteer service in 1882 as second lieutenant in the Eighth Royal Rifles. He was a holder of a first class military service certificate and the long service medal. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Meighen, wife of Lieut.-Col. Meighen, of Montreal; Miss Jones, of Quebec, and one son, Mr. Mervin Jones, of Quebec. Death is said to have been due to apoplexy. He was fifty-eight years of age.

DEATH OF MRS. ADAMI

Member of Distinguished Civil
and Military Family

As the result of an illness which has lasted since last winter, Mrs. Mary Stuart Adami, wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Adami, M.D., F.R.S., passed away yesterday at her home, 34 Macgregor street. Lieut.-Colonel Adami, who went overseas with Canada's medical forces early in the war, returned to Montreal on October 16th on account of the gravity of his wife's illness, so that the family were reunited before the end came. Mrs. Adami is survived by her husband and two children, Isabel and Donald, both at home.

Mrs. Adami was born in Montreal, and was married to Dr. Adami in 1894. She was a niece of Lord Mount-Stephen, and belonged to a family which has achieved eminence both in civil and military life. Her brother, Lieut.-Colonel George Cantlie, is now at the front in command of the 42nd Battalion, and another brother is Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Cantlie, of Winnipeg. She was a daughter of James Alexander and Eleonora Simpson Cantlie, of Montreal.

DID NOT SUFFER

Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan Was
Killed by Shrapnel

Further particulars of the death of Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., have been received by Capt. A. E. Ogilvie from his brother, Capt. G. L. Ogilvie, who cables from France that Col. McLennan was killed in action by shrapnel, and did not suffer.



The English Distinguished
Service Order.

NEW BLOW AT OSTEND.

HARBOUR ENTRANCE
OBSTRUCTED.

VINDICTIVE SUNK AS
BLOCK-SHIP.

The Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following announcement yesterday afternoon:—
The operation designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge was successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser H.M.S. Vindictive was sunk between the piers and across the entrance of Ostend harbour.

Since the attack on Zeebrugge on April 23 Vindictive had been filled with concrete and fitted as a block ship for this purpose.

Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor-launch, which had been damaged and was sunk by the orders of the Vice-Admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our casualties were light.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

EAGER VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DOVER, May 10.

H.M.S. Vindictive has passed out of the British Navy. The old cruiser, which less than three weeks ago came limping back from her glorious adventure at Zeebrugge, now lies, a concrete-laden hulk, athwart the harbour of Ostend. A new Vindictive will doubtless take her place in the list of British ships of war; but for all time the name will be remembered and honoured as that of the ship which, in the premature old age that overtakes warships so rapidly in these days of speedy progress and early obsolescence, withstood the German guns at Zeebrugge on St. George's Day, and crowned her exploit by an act of self-immolation at Ostend 17 days later.

The story of the blocking of Ostend in the early hours of this morning lacks some of the most thrilling episodes of the wonderful epic of Zee-

FROM THE STAR FILES

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

(From The Star Files, June 11, 1888.)

Montreal.—The annual inspection of the Royal Scots took place on the Champ de Mars. The officers on parade were Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, commanding Major Lyman, Capt. and Adj. Strathy and Lydon, Capt. Boulls, paymaster; Capt. Foster, quartermaster; Capt. Hood, Blacklock, Ibbotson, Gault, McLennan and Vaughan; Lieuts. Linton, Cantlie, J. Ibbotson, Cameron, Rankin and Miller.

DECORATIONS FOR AVIATORS.

New decorations have been instituted by the King for distinguished services by members of the flying forces. They are as follows:

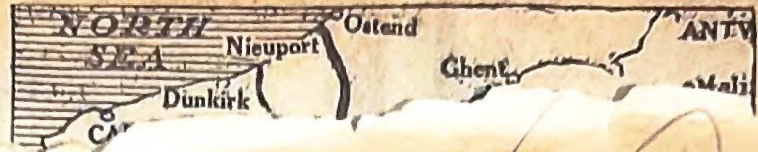
- (1) Distinguished Flying Cross—For officers, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
- (2) Air Force Cross—For officers, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.
- (3) Distinguished Flying Medal—For non-commissioned officers and men, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
- (4) Air Force Medal—for non-commissioned officers and men, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.

The names of the first 70 to whom these decorations have been given are announced.

IN MEMORY OF
MAJOR EDWARD CUTHBERT NONSWORTHY
13th BATTALION, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
5 BRIGADE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
BORN IN JUNE 1854. DIED MAY 1879
KILLED IN ACTION AT LANGEMARSH 22 APRIL 1915
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES BY
FIELD-MARSHALL SIR JOHN SPURGEON
TOP GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE FIELD
AND IN MEMORY OF
MARY JANE CUTHBERT NONSWORTHY
HIS WIFE
DIED 28 FEB. 1901 AGED 29 YEARS

"STAR" AUGUST 3, 1918

THE CRUMBLING LINE



DELIMITED

cks

at

the W. T. Gibbs and of Mrs. Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que. Only relatives will be present at the wedding. Easter lilies, snap-dragon and palms will form the decorations in the church, and the ceremony will be performed by His Lordship Bishop Farthing, assisted by the Rev. Canon Shatford. Miss Jones will be given away by her uncle, Mr. Arthur J. D. Campbell, and attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Sibyl Spain, of Quebec, and Miss Mary Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que., sister of the bridegroom; there will also be four little flower girls, the bride's niece, Miss Frances Melghen, Miss Cella Cantile and the Misses Lucy and Madelaine Joly de Lothiniere. The bride is wearing a gown of white satin with court train and overdress of chiffon, embroidered in pearls. Her tulle veil arranged with orange blossoms, and she will carry a bouquet of white lilies and wear the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and sapphire ring set in platinum. Both bridesmaids will wear gowns of peach colored Georgette, embroidered in white beads, with black picture hats, and carry bouquets of Mauve lilies, the flower girls wearing white satin Victorian dresses with lace caps and carrying Easter lilies. Mr. John Bankier, of Hamilton, Ont., is to be the best man, and the ushers are Mr. Jack Peters, of New York; Mr. St. Clair card and Capt. Stanley Lindsay. The relatives of the bride and bridegroom who will be present include Mrs. G. Allan Jones, mother of the bride, wearing black embroidered chiffon with black hat trimmed with ospreys, and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. F. S. Melghen, sister of the bride, gowned in grey embroidered chiffon with grey hat and wearing orchids. Mrs. W. T. Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que., mother of the bridegroom, wearing navy blue tricot gown with a grey hat trimmed with blue ostrich tips, moleskin furs and corsage bouquet of red roses. Mrs. W. Darling Campbell, of Quebec, grandmother of the bride, wearing amethyst velvet with sequin trimming and a scarf of old English lace and amethyst bonnet and corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. George S. Cantile wearing champagne Georgette with tunic embroidered in white beads and hat to match, trimmed with a bird of paradise. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank S. Melghen and Brig-General Melghen, 245 Drummond street, which is beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink sweet peas and snap-dragon in the dining room, and lilies in the drawing room, while hydrangeas are forming the decorations in the halls. Mr. Gibbs and his bride will spend their honeymoon in New York and Philadelphia. Going away, the bride will wear a suit of navy blue serge with hat to match and taupe fox furs. On their return they will reside at 220 Peel street. Out-of-town guests also include Mrs. Joly de Lothiniere and Mrs. Walter Ray, of Quebec, and Mr. Arthur E. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, uncle of the bridegroom.

Sharon Calver

COL. G. E. A. JONES DROPPED DEAD

Was Putting on Surpl

DEATH OF MRS. ADAMI

Member of Distinguished Civil
and Military Family

As the result of an illness which
has lasted since last winter, Mrs.
Mary Smith, wife of Lieut.

DID NOT SUFFER

Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan Was
Killed by Shrapnel

Further particulars of the death of
Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.
O., have been received by Capt. A. E.
Ogilvie from his brother, Capt. G.
L. Ogilvie, who cables from

BRAMSHOT MAY 8. 1918

D.S.O.

COL. CANTLIE WOUNDED
Courtesy
Montreal Highlanders Were in
Action on Friday.

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, September 20.—Lieut.-Col.
Cantlie, of the Montreal Highlanders,
was slightly wounded while in action
with his battalion on Friday, but he is
still on duty.



"MIRROR"
14.5.17

PRESENTS FATHER WITH SONS MEDAL

An interesting ceremony took place
yesterday afternoon at military head-
quarters when Major-General E. W.
Wilson, G.O.C., presented to A. G.
Lambert, of 28 Guilbeault street, the
Military Medal won by his son,
Lance-Corp. Frank Lambert, for gal-
lantry displayed at Vimy Ridge last
April. Corp. Lambert was seriously
wounded during that engagement, and
died shortly afterwards. General
Wilson called the headquarters' staff
to his office for the presentation, and
on giving the medal to Mr. Lambert,
he conveyed the sympathies of the
Governor-General and the Minister of
Militia, as well as his own, at the
death of his gallant son.

Lance-Corp. Lambert went over-
seas early in the war with the 42nd

Highlanders, and the service for
which he was awarded the medal was
for rendering the greatest assistance
to the battalion's medical officer.
When he was wounded he was ac-

companying the doctor to
new dressing station, which
more accessible and safer for
men. In a personal letter to the
soldier's father, Lieut.-Col.

said: "He was one of the very
most efficient and devoted to
work, and courageous in the
His loss, together with Sergt. O.
is a great blow to the battalion



96.0027

1908 Photos of
 Tercentenary of founding
 of Quebec on Plains of
 Abraham - Col. G. S. Cantlie
 is on Bluebell at rt. of photo



SOME FAMOUS DATES OF THE WAR

(Continued from page five)

May 8-9—Heavy German attacks on Ypres front are repulsed.

May 10—German naval base at Ostend blocked by sinking, by British naval forces, of obsolete British cruiser Vindictive, loaded with cement, across entrance to harbor.

May 11—French capture important positions south of Kemmel.

May 12—Desperate attempt by Austrians to recover Monte Cornu repulsed by Italians.

May 14—Italian naval units enter port of Pola and torpedo Austrian battleship.

May 18—Australians gain ground on Amiens front.

May 19—Fifty-four people killed and 179 injured in German air raid over London. German aviators drop bombs on hospitals behind British lines in France, killing over 300 persons.

May 20—French advance on front of over two miles west of Kemmel.

May 27—Germans resume offensive along entire western front. Italians launch blow at Austrians northeast of Lake Garda.

May 28—Germans cross River Aisne; Allies forced back but line kept intact.

May 29—Desperate fighting on Aisne front, Allies still giving ground to enemy when outnumbered; Germans occupy Soissons.

May 30—Germans held at Soissons and Rheims, striking southward toward River Marne.

May 31—Germans reach River Marne.

June 1.—Germans push back French, gaining several villages on road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry.

June 2—German submarines raid New Jersey Coast, sinking many vessels.

June 3-4-5.—Enemy's progress checked by British, French and Americans.

June 6.—Allies occupy high ground and villages near Chateau Thierry; British repulse violent attack near Rheims.

June 7.—Allies advance two miles on front of six miles in Chateau Thierry region.

June 7.—Germans resume drive on French front between Noyan and Montdidier.

June 10-11-12.—Germans capture much ground on Noyan-Montdidier front, but French turn on them and inflict severe defeat, retaking lost ground and capturing prisoners and guns.

June 14.—German offensive on Montdidier front checked at every point.

June 15.—Austrians open great offensive on Italian front; cross River Piave.

June 18.—Allied troops on Italian front repulse Austrians at every point, regaining lost ground, inflicting heavy losses and capturing many prisoners.

June 19.—Germans make powerful attack on Rheims front; repulsed by French.

June 22.—Austrians begin to retreat from Piave River, leaving big guns.

June 24.—Austrians in full retreat before Italians; 45,000 prisoners taken.

June 25.—Italians drive Austrians from entire west bank of Piave River.

June 27.—Canadian hospital ship Llandover Castle sunk by German submarine, 70 miles off Irish coast; 254 lives lost.

June 28.—British, in surprised attack on three mile front near Bethune, drive a mile; French, north

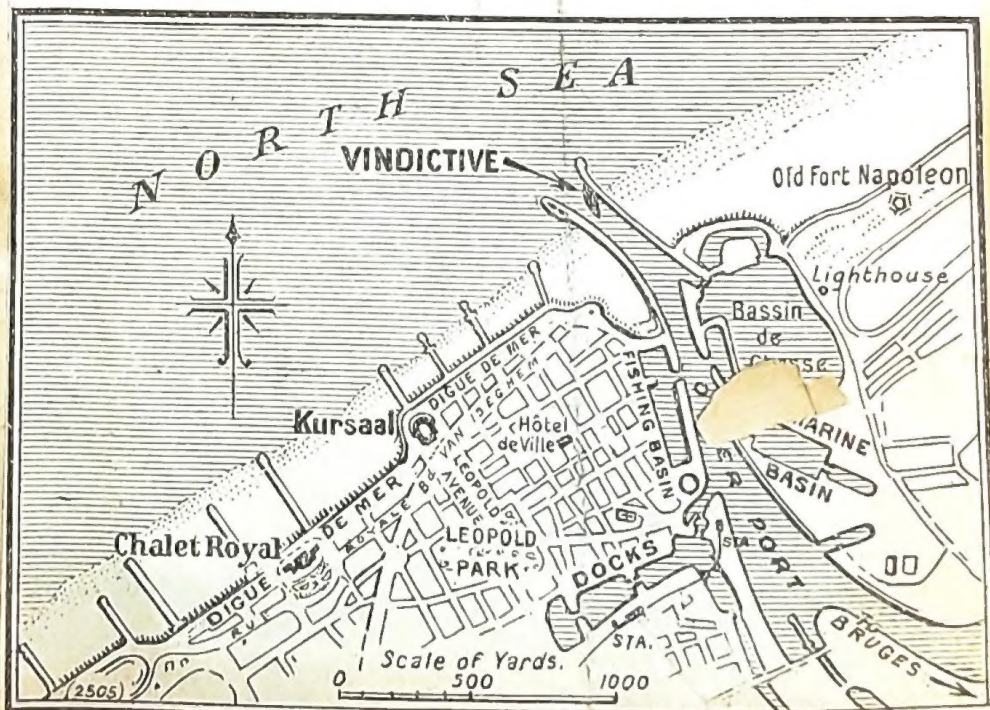
"STAR" AUGUST 3, 1918

THE CRUMBLING LINE



The above map shows how the Germans' hold of their front in France is loosening. The shaded portion between Rheims and Soissons is the famous salient out of which they have just been driven. Between Montdidier and Albert farther north they have fallen back over an area shaded in the map, and this morning Field-Marshal Haig began a new drive in the direction shown by the arrow. Yesterday the British broke off the point of the salient marked A, between Ypres and Bethune.

VINDICTIVE IN OSTEND HARBOUR.



On Thursday night the Vindictive, filled with concrete, was driven between the piers of Ostend Harbour and sunk. Her position is shown in this map.

THE STAR FILES

THIRTY YEARS AGO.
(From The Star Files, August 8, 1898.)



Montreal. — Sir George Stephen resides from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Lord Mount Stephen. The Sir George Stephen of thirty years ago became Lord Mount Stephen in 1891, taking his title from a peak in the Rocky Mountains on the route of the C. P. R., a peak named after him as president of that company. He was born in Scotland in 1829, and came to Canada in 1850. His interest in railroad matters led to the foundation of the C. P. R., an enterprise in which he was intimately associated with Lord Strathcona, his cousin. The construction of the road was begun in 1880, and for his services in this connection Queen Victoria honored him with a baronetcy in 1886. Following his retirement from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Lord Mount Stephen has lived in England, but has continued to promote Canadian interests, giving lavishly to many charities and educational institutions, and founding, with Lord Strathcona, the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

LIEUT. LEMIEUX DIES OF WOUNDS



"Roddy," son of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who died of wounds received in battle, August 26.

WEIRD DEVICES FOR BEATING HUNS.

Inventor's Plan to Mount Gun on Frozen Clouds.

BLACK BEAM FOR MOON.

Wonderful are the inventions which the war has produced, but they are as nothing to those others, legion in number and fantastic in design, which have been submitted to the Inventions Department and—rejected.

Only one suggestion in ten is novel and possible. Here are some of the "miracles" the would-be inventors would perform:—

Freeze the clouds and mount artillery thereon.

Train cormorants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls, so that they crumbled to dust.

Trail from balloons monster magnets that would snatch rifles from men's hands.

Perch on shells men to steer them.

For dealing with hostile aircraft, heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; aeroplanes are to be armed with scythes like Boadicea's chariot; heat rays are to be projected for setting Zeppelins on fire; and the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon.

BLACKING ON RAILWAY LINES.

A most popular suggestion is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, project the light on the object and shoot along the beam. Unfortunately shells will not follow the path of light.

To prevent polished railway lines shining at night the last coach of the last train is to drip blacking on them.

Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention. Proposals include a shell containing gravel to lay a pathway over mud; another, containing irritant powder or sticky substance, to hamper machine guns; and another for holding many thousand feet of wire, weights and a clockwork motor.

Another favourite subject, mechanically unsound, is the "relay shell," a shell acting as a small gun discharged in mid-air and expelling a small inner shell.

The fact is that a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible.

THROW SNAKES INTO TRENCHES.

Suggestions are frequently received in connection with coloured searchlights, but colour cannot be imported to a beam without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy.

The most wonderful proposition of all in this connection is that of a "black beam" for obscuring the moon.

Among the more miscellaneous projects are:—

(1) To cool machine guns by placing them in a vacuum jacket—the inventor forgetting that thermos flasks keep things hot as well as cold.

(2) To petrify the German soldiers by squirting cement over them.

(3) To throw snakes by pneumatic propulsion into the enemy trenches.

(4) To throw live wire cables among the enemy by means of rockets.

Germany itself is to be reached and attacked by making a "tube" from England "all the way."

"MIRROR"

QUITE CONSISTENT.

New York Herald:—A German agent in this city is charged with telling colored men (1) that "Germany loves negroes," and (2) that if we send them to France and the Kaiser's men catch them "the Germans would cut off their ears and arms, and would dig their eyes out." This consistent Teuton has qualifications for a Foreign Secretary.

"MILITARY GAZETTE"



A Toronto telegram states that Tom Longboat, the famous Marathon runner, has been killed in action in France.

"MIRROR"

The engagement is announced of Miss Isobel Margaret Adami, only daughter of Col. J. G. Adami, F.R.S., C.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., and the late Mrs. Adami, of Montreal, to Major Andrew Gordon McLennan, son of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan and Mrs. McLennan, of Ottawa. Miss Adami has recently been one of the voluntary workers at the Canadian Red Cross headquarters, and was formerly a V.A.D. worker in England.

JAME THAT HAS THRILLED THE WORLD.



Ypres the Huns have left only gaunt ruins. It has now become necessary to mark its site in the manner shown.—(Official.)

THE BIGGEST THING IN GUNS.

This war has produced some astounding examples of arm construction, but it is quite a fallacy to suppose that Huns hold the record in this respect. Their monster cannon more widely advertised, but the Allies have turned out as large as the biggest German production, and have even used it, though it is only recently that the world has been something about the achievements of Allied artillerymen. French Ministry of War issued last month a series of intended for propaganda work in foreign countries, showing the Creusot 520mm. (20.4-inch) gun which was built to smash the massive German field fortifications. This gun is in the bore by 3 inches than the famous "Fat Bertha," the 17-inch howitzer was styled. Its shell is of enormous weight, though naturally no exact figures are given. The 20.4er possess a high degree of mobility, and has undoubtedly inflicted terrible damage to the Huns. One of its earliest feats was the destruction of Fort Malmaison, which the Huns had months in fortifying. When finished it was considered proof against prolonged bombardment by the heaviest guns. One day, however, the 20.4 Creusot was brought into action, and fired a single shell, which landed squarely on Malmaison. Eye-witnesses declare that the burst was like Vesuvius in eruption. When the smoke cleared away the fort was completely wiped out, together with its garrison. Our French Allies are to be congratulated on having what is not only the biggest, but apparently the most powerful piece of artillery in existence.

WHAT TWO CANADIAN OFFICERS SUFFERED.

A story which has reached the *Toronto Telegram* through its London correspondent tells of terrible experiences that befell Capt. J. E. L. Strelight, who was at one time Officer Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, and who went overseas with the First Contingent, "C" Company, of the 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment, and Capt. L. S. Morrison, also of the 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment, formerly of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, who formed the "D" Company, of the 3rd Battalion. Capt. Morrison also went out with the First Contingent. They were captured at Ypres in April, 1915. Here are some of their experiences as given by one of the Toronto men:

"When the first and second line swept over us we were shooting into them right and left. There did not seem to be any officers among the Huns. They were all under-officers. When we surrendered we found we were giving ourselves up to Saxons. They treated us well and were good to our wounded. They even cut sticks from the boughs of trees for crutches for our wounded to walk with. After walking two miles to Roulers we were handed over to the Prussians. We spent the night in a church. Some of our boys were so badly wounded that they fell out on the march. Two of my own company fell out this way and the Prussians bayoneted them and threw their bodies into a ditch.

"We were later lined up in the town square at Roulers. I shall never forget a Belgian civilian who clapped his hands as we entered the town. He was kicked to death by the German soldiers, and the last we saw of him was being dragged off by the heels.

"Whilst moving to Crefeld I managed to jump from the window of the train as soon as we got across the line. I did this with the help of my comrades in the compartment and was not missed until the train got near the border. But they got me. I had my jaw smashed by a heavy cane, while the butt of a rifle was swung into my face. Three of them came after me. I handled the first two, but the third was too much. I was kept in a small town for the night and didn't want to give away my identity. I was dressed in civilian clothes and they thought I was an American spy. I spoke Flemish a bit. They said they were looking for American spies. I gave in because I was so badly beaten up and needed attention.

"The German officers tried to provoke me in every way. I have seen two or three bayonet charges through the camp, and was poked with a bayonet myself. I was hanging around a gate one day watching some new prisoners come in, when four or five members of the guard, without warning started pricking us with bayonets. We were in the neutral zone, and were not doing anything out of the ordinary, but the bayonets were going right and left. I grabbed a bayonet and thought the guard was fooling, but on turning around saw two of our men stretched face up on the ground.

"Our daily ration was burnt coffee in the morning. We had soup for dinner. The soup was like dishwater and thin—simply awful. We could pick lumps of sawdust out of our bread, of which we got one-half loaf per week. The bread was black, as was also the water we had to drink. Dysentery was very bad in the camp at one time, said to have been caused by the food. My impressions of the food situation in Germany are very vivid. I have seen Hun soldiers pick up the empty tins we threw away and scrape the grease off the lining and eat it. They were always watching for these empty tins. Some of our food parcels were stolen."

MILITARY GAZETTE

MILITARY GAZETTE

WOUNDED, "CARRIES ON" TO OBJECTIVE

*Col. Cantlie, of Highlanders, Refuses to Appear
on Casualty List — Canadians Have Been in
Heavy Fighting and Been Commended*

Special Star Cable from Our Own
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 20

—Leading his Highlanders into action on the night of the 15, Col. Cantlie, wounded in the arm, finished the charge with his men and gained the objective. Then, still carrying his waterproof, through which shrapnel had burst, he went to the dressing station and had his wounds attended to.

The Colonel refuses to appear on the casualty list and is still "carrying on."

The Highlanders were put to a hard task and suffered considerable

casualties, although the report which reaches me states that most of them are light.

The officer casualty list published in London today gives an idea of what severe fighting the Canadians have been in.

One of the officers, who returned on leave today, said he thought the stiff fights around the craters of St. Eloi were about the limit of human endurance, but "now we know what fighting is and we are glad they picked on us for the job. You can let Canada know we've done our best and the Commander-in-Chief has complimented us personally."

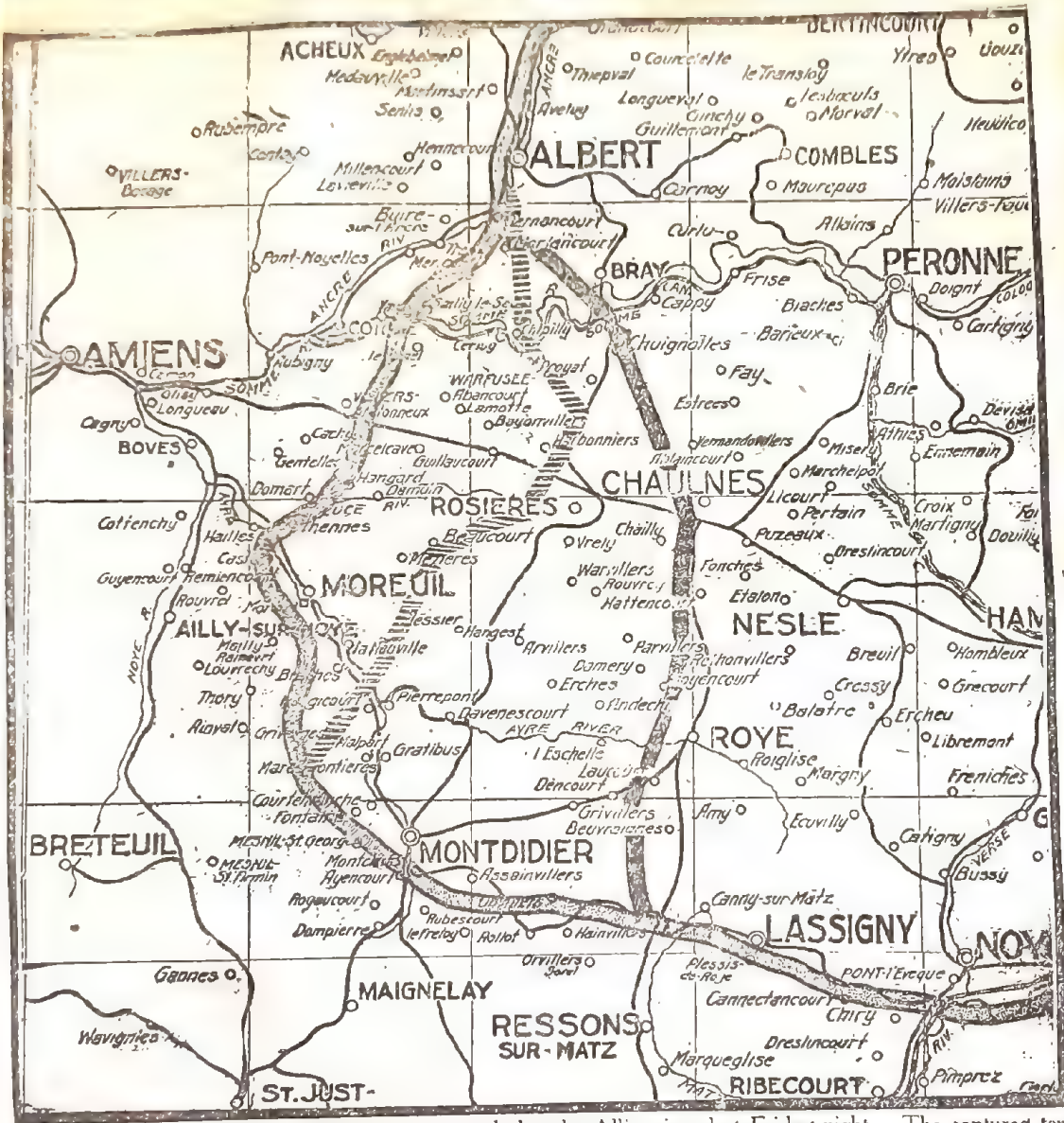
ROLAND HILL.

12/14/16
7 02



MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918

ANOTHER BIG SLICE GONE



The above map shows the great advance made by the Allies since last Friday night. The captured territory comprises the big slice between the first line (solid black) and the centre (shaded) line. The double line shows where the German Picardy drive of March and April halted. An unconfirmed late cable this morning says that Roye, the key position of the southern half of salient, has been captured by the French.

THE CANADIANS ATTACK ON MONS

Mons, November, 19th 1918.

My Dear Madame Masson,

Please accept this narrative as a souvenir of the Canadians attack on Mons on November the tenth 1918.

On the morning of November 10th. the 42nd Battalion was billeted in Jemappes. At 11.00 o'clock in the morning, 'D' Company of the 42nd Battalion received orders to proceed towards Mons via the Valenciennes Road and Avenue de Jemappes to assist a company of the Princess Patricias who were held up at the corner of the Avenue de Jemappes and Route d'Eugies by enemy machine guns that were firing from positions on the high ground at the junction of the railway track and Avenue de Jemappes, Place de Bavière and Avenue de Cuesmes.

The enemy had good observation from the towers in Mons and the Valenciennes Road was shelled quite heavily while the company was coming up. It was necessary to deploy in the fields to avoid casualties. The shelling was particularly heavy when we arrived at the Brasserie of Monsieur Boulanger and in the vicinity of the Hospice des petites Sœurs des Pauvres. Two men were killed near the Brasserie of Monsieur Boulanger.

The Company of the Princess Patricias was very tired as it had been advancing steadily for three days so it was the duty of 'D' Company of the 42nd Battalion to force the entrance of Mons alone.

The Company advanced as far as the Chateau of Madame Descamps. Here one officer and four men were wounded by the enemy machine gun fire. At this time Madame Goldstein, 29, Route d'Eugies, assisted the Company greatly by serving coffee under extremely heavy shell fire regardless of danger. Also Antoine de Pessimier cared for the wounded officer until it was dark enough to move him away.

It was decided to wait until darkness arrived to continue the attack as we did not want to use the artillery which would naturally cause destruction to the houses in the vicinity of the Place de Bavière.

At 7.00 o'clock one officer and twenty men proceeded by the Canal Road and occupied a position on the Chemin de l'Inquiétude.

A 10.00 o'clock two officers and twenty five men crossed the railway tracks and arrived at the Boulevard Gendebien at the junction of Rue de Rivage and the Boulevard.

When this position was
key of Mons

MONTREAL SCOTTISH OFFICERS AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



Back row—Lieut. H. H. Chanter, Lieut. J. H. Molson, Lieut. W. L. Hart, Lieut. A. J. Perk, Lieut. H. M. Fierro, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon,
Lieut. A. P. Mahoney, Lieut. B. E. S. Cridland.
Second row—Capt. H. H. Patch, Lieut. A. H. Benson, Capt. K. C. McLeod, Lieut. W. Molson, Lieut. A. Sykes, Lieut. J. T. Downey, M.C.,
Lieut. W. H. Hoyt, Lieut. W. A. Woolley, Capt. R. H. Angrove.
Third row—Capt. N. M. McLean, Capt. S. B. Lindsay, Capt. E. C. Evans, Capt. J. H. Lovett, M.C.; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.;
Lieut. H. Cutmore, Capt. E. B. Finley, Capt. A. G. Law, Capt. A. F. McKechnie.
Front row—Lieut. J. Kerry, Lieut. D. G. McPherson, Lieut. E. Shepherd, Lieut. G. R. Starke.

the Royal Highlanders of Canada, 20th Reserve Battalion.

State-un
es pays
purch
ayear
pod

MONTREAL NON-COMS. OF THE 42ND BATTALION AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



Back row—Sgt. J. Gillespie, C.Q.M.S. R. Tank, Sgt. T. Carroll, Sgt. T. Hamilton, Sgt. G. White, Sgt. J. Graham, Sgt. Dick, Sgt. N. McFavish.
 Second row—C.S.M. F. G. Jupe, Sgt. A. Robertson, R.S.M. P. Mein, R.S.M. P. W. MacFarlane, R.Q.M.S. R. W. Moodie, Sgt. Geo. Smith
 Sgt. A. Smith.
 Front row—Sgt. J. L. Willett, Sgt. J. Brookes, Sgt. F. G. F. Peters, C.S.M.S. J. Douglas.

MONTREAL PIPERS AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



The band of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, 20th Reserve Battalion.

"HUNGER STONE" WARNS GERMANY OF DISASTER



"The Hunger Stone" beneath the chain bridge over the Elbe, near Tetschen in Germany, is showing again this year. When the water in the river is so low the stone appears, it means there is not enough water for crops and famine conditions reign. Across the face of the stone the German words, which mean "When you gaze upon me then cry," are carved. There are many dates showing low water marks, the oldest being 1417. This year the water has reached the lowest level in the river ever known.



THE BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders). (42nd Foot and 75th Foot.) BATTLE HONOURS.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. The badge and motto of the Order of the Thistle. In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher and the Imperial Crown.

The Sphinx, as prescribed "Egypt."
"Gundaloupe, 1759."
"Martinique, 1762."
"Havannah,"
"North America,"
"Mungah,"
"Mysore,"
"Serindib,"
"Corunna,"
"Busaco,"
"Fuentes, d'Onor,"
"Pyrenae,"
"Nivelle,"
"Nive,"
"Orthes,"
"Toulouze,"
"Peninsula,"
"Waterloo,"
"South Africa,"
"181. 7. 1851 2-3,"
"A. A.,"
"S. V. 1811,"
"L. A. 1811,"
"A. A. 1811,"
"T. A. 1811,"
"E. A. 1811,"
"K. A. 1811,"
"N. A. 1811,"
"P. A. 1811,"
"South Africa, 1899-1902."



HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous corps was formed in 1739. Five years later its gallantry at Fontenoy was the theme of animation throughout all Britain. It was again distinguished by its extraordinary gallantry at Ticonderoga in 1759. It won undying fame in the memorable action before Alexandria in 1801. It won much distinction in the Peninsular War 1808-14, and formed part of Picton's famous Division at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. It was present during the whole of the Crimean War. In the Indian Mutiny it fought at the battle of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and numerous other engagements. It took part in the Ashantee War 1874, the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Expedition, 1881. During the South African War it formed part of the Highland Brigade, and put in much hard fighting and marching, the casualties in killed, wounded, &c., amounting to 29 officers and 523 N.C.O.'s and Men.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

(From The Star Files, August 16, 1898).
Montreal.—The first regular passenger train to steam out of the new C. P. R., Viger Square Station was the 8.25 for Ottawa this morning. The next was the 8.45 for Quebec.



THE BLACK WATCH
(ROYAL HIGHLANDERS)



Badge on Colours
1857



Original Regimental Crest

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) is the oldest Highland regiment in the British army, the name being derived from the sombre tones of the tartan and its old Highland name of watch or guard, being first used to keep watch in the Highlands. With all Scottish regiments it bears the St. Andrew's Cross as part of its crest. The Sphinx badge was won in Egypt in 1801.

V.C. 42ND MAN



Pte. Denisen, a Swede by extraction, who was with the 42nd for a short time, and won the Victoria Cross. He is now in hospital in England. He was awarded the Cross for sixteen hours' continuous bombing during an attack.

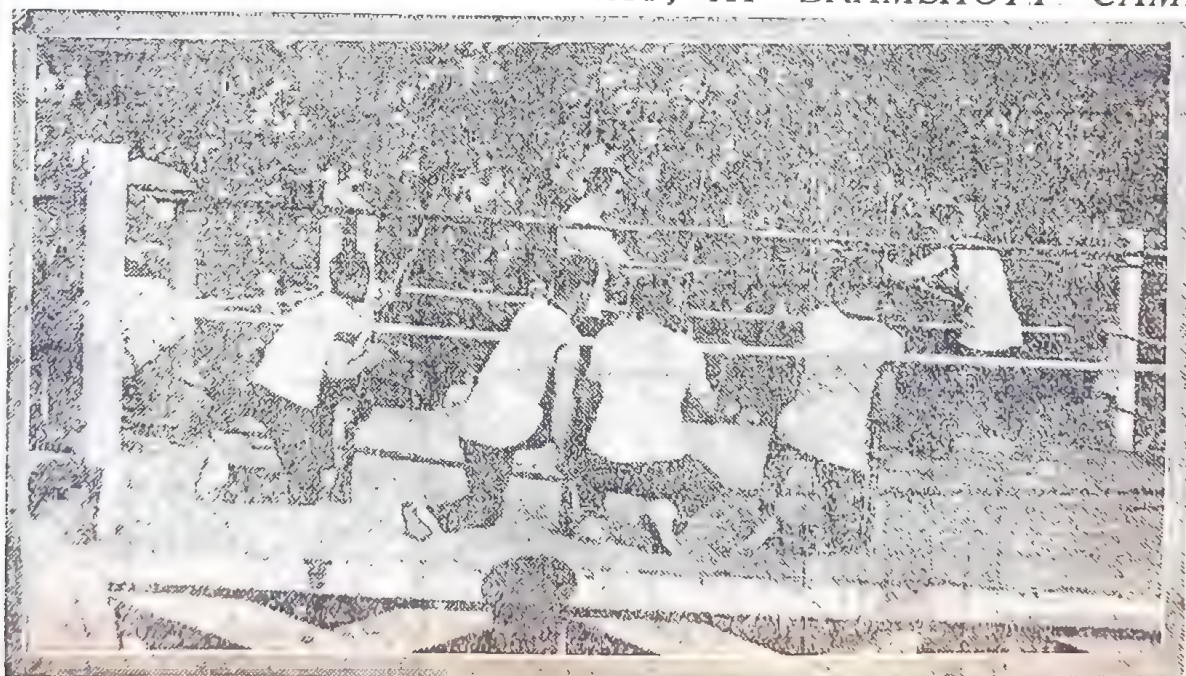


GENERAL TURNER, V.C., DECORATING 'A CANADIAN



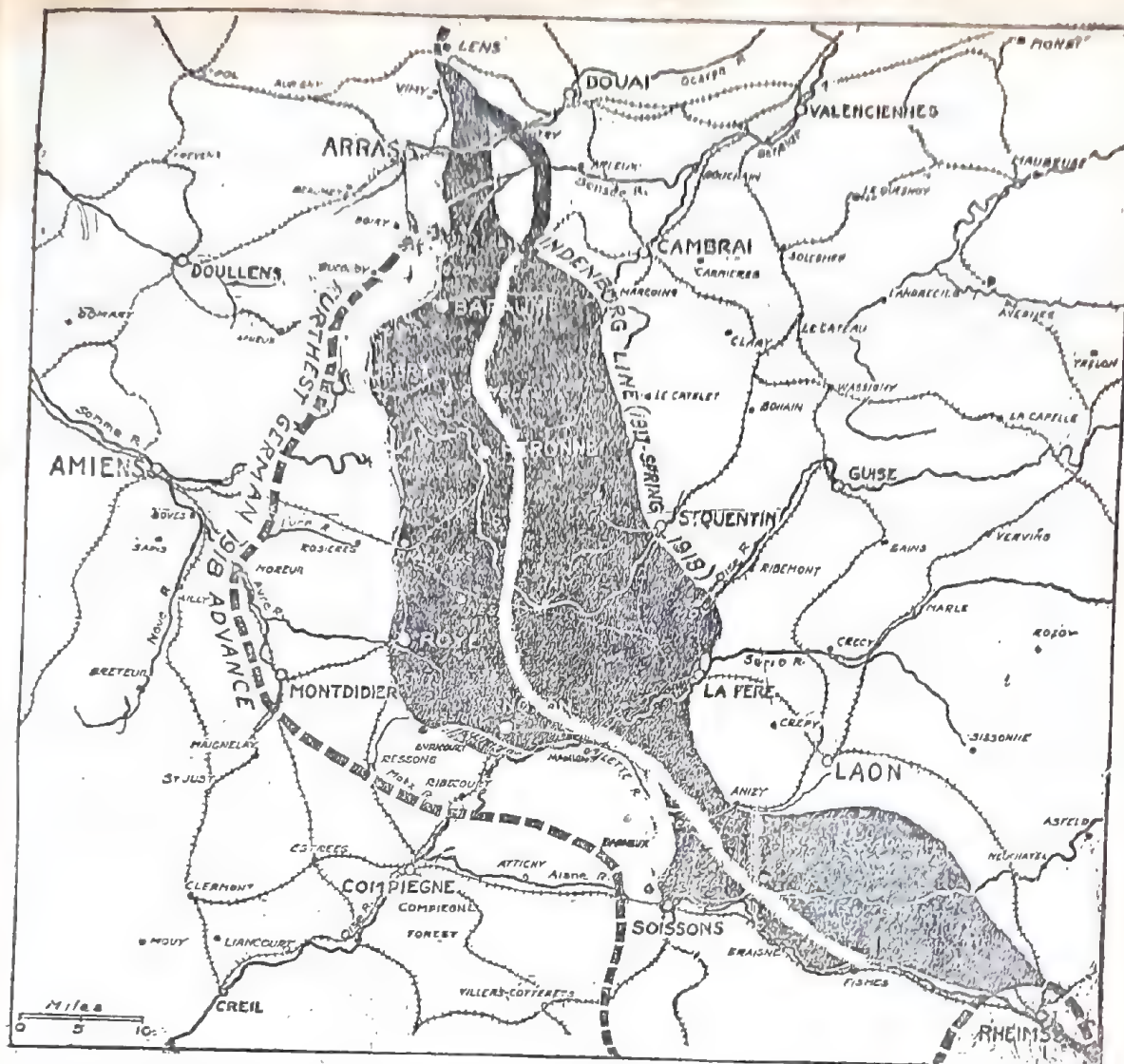
Sergt. Ovenden, of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, is the recipient of the M.S.M. The fact that the Canadian pinning on the decoration himself won the Victoria Cross in South Africa does not take away from the value of the ribbon. The picture was taken at Bramshott Camp.

*SERIOUS FIGHTING, NOT MERE
PLAY, AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP*



This picture, taken of a demonstration in bayonet control, shows how the boys get real training for the front. The boxing and bayonet fighting take place in a beautiful valley known as Happy Valley.

THE PASSING OF THE GERMAN SHADOW



In three great offensives the Germans swept from the Hindenburg line to the dotted line on the left. Now they are rapidly on their way back. The white line through the shaded area is the present battle line. The black space to the left shows the gains during the past week. The heavy black line to the north shows where the British have crossed the Hindenburg line.

Major Charles Beresford Topp, 42nd, acting as second in command, was in charge of operations in which the battalion bombed its way through a complicated trench system for a mile, encountering very stiff opposition. The enemy repeatedly counter-attacked and the success of the operation was largely due to his great skill and personal courage.

— Philip Venter 22nd

LIEUT. D. C. A. McEACHRAN.

Wounded for the second time, Lieut. D. C. A. McEachran, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McEachran, of 505 Sherbrooke street west, was admitted to the 8th Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, on September 27th, suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh and a gunshot wound in the arm. Lieut. McEachran went overseas with a draft of a local depot battalion, and was transferred to a Highland unit at the front. He is 20 years old, and prior to going overseas was attending the Montreal High School. He was a lieutenant in the 5th Royal Highlanders.



ate Nov 11 1918

Y

GERMANY LEFT IMPOTENT

Armistice Terms As Officially Announced To Congress By President Wilson

I.—Military Clauses on Western Front

ONE—Cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice.

TWO—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to become completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and the United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

THREE—Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above-mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

FOUR—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field). Thirty thousand machine-guns. Three thousand minenwerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers; firstly, D. seventy-three's and night-bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allied and the United States troops, in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

FIVE—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. Occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points, in a thirty-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometres to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gemersheim, and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east bank of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all twenty-five days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

SIX—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

SEVEN—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

GERMANY LEFT

goyette (Continued from P.

and the United States of America. All of and completely disarmed, and placed under Powers and the United States of America.

TWENTY-THREE—The following shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and the United States of America, only. Namely, six battleships, ten battleships, two mine-layers fifty destroyers of the most face warships (including river craft) are naval bases to be designated by the United States of America, and are to be paid off and under the supervision of the Allies and All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, be disarmed.

TWENTY-FOUR—The Allies and the have the right to sweep up all mine fields many outside German territorial waters, a to be indicated.

TWENTY-FIVE—Freedom of access to given to the naval and mercantile marines Powers. To secure this, the Allies and shall be empowered to occupy all German and defense works of all kinds in all the into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines without German territorial waters, without being raised, and the positions of all such be indicated.

TWENTY-SIX—The existing blockade and Associated Powers are to remain in the merchant ships found at sea are to remain by the

TWENTY-SEVEN—All naval aircraft immobilized in German bases to be specially States of America.

TWENTY-EIGHT—In evacuating many shall abandon all merchant ships, harbor materials, all materials for inland materials and stores, all arms and armaments of all kinds.

TWENTY-NINE—All Black Sea many; all Russian war vessels of all description the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the of America; all neutral merchant vessels warlike and other materials of all kinds self returned, and German materials as specified to be abandoned.

THIRTY—All merchant vessels in German Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored by the Allies and the United States of America.

THIRTY-ONE—No destruction of ships committed before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

THIRTY-TWO—The German Government governments of the world, and particularly Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all of their vessels with the Allied and Associated German Government or by private German return for specific concessions, such materials, or not, are immediately cancelled.

THIRTY-THREE—No transfers of any description to any neutral flag are to the armistice.

VI.—Duration of A

THIRTY-FOUR—The duration of the armistice with option to extend. During this period, on of the above clauses, the armistice may be contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice

VII.—Time Limit

BU

TC

WON VICTORIA CROSS

Official Account Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy's Valour

Official citation of Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy's valor, for which he was rewarded with the Victoria Cross, was published in the London Times of March 3, following the investiture at Buckingham Palace. At the same time the Montreal officer also received the insignia of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, who left Montreal with the original 13th Battalion Royal Montreal Highlanders, and was wounded in the second battle of Ypres, May, 1915, assumed command of the 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Montreal) early last year.

Following is the official account of the conduct which won the highest distinction for valor:

"For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and skilful leading on the 27th and 28th August, 1918, when in command of his battalion. On the 27th he led his battalion with great bravery and skill from Crow and Aigrette trenches in front of Wancourt to the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. From the outset the brigade of which the 24th Battalion was a central unit, came under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire, suffering many casualties, especially amongst leaders. Units became partially disorganized and the advance was checked. Appreciating the vital importance to the brigade front of a lead by the centre, and undismayed by annihilating fire, Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, by sheer personality and initiative, inspired his men and led them forward. On several occasions he set an outstanding example by leading parties straight at the machine-gun nests which were holding up the advance, and overcame these obstacles. By controlling the direction of neighboring units and collecting men who had lost their leaders, he rendered valuable service in strengthening the line and enabled the whole brigade front to move forward. By the afternoon, very largely due to the determined leadership of this officer and disregard for his own life, his battalion, despite heavy losses, had made good the maze of trenches west of Cherisy and Cherisy village, had crossed the Sensee river bed and had occupied Occident trench in front of the heavy wire of the Fresnes-Rouvroy line; under continuous fire he then went up and down his line until far into the night, improving the position, giving wonder-

ful encouragement to the men, and sent back very clear reports. On the next day he again showed valorous leadership in the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line and Upton wood. Though severely wounded soon after the start, he refused aid and dragged himself to a shell-hole, from which he could observe, realizing that his exhausted troops could advance no further, he established a strong line of defence and thereby prevented the loss of most important ground. Despite intense pain and serious loss of blood, he refused to be evacuated for over five hours, by which time he had established the line in a position from which it was possible for the relieving troops to continue the advance. It is impossible to over-estimate the results achieved by the valor and leadership of this officer."

MAJOR-GEN. LOOMIS GETS NEW HONOR

Receives Bar to D.S.O. — Other Officers are Decorated

LONDON, April 3.—The Second bar to the Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Colonels Reginald, 44th Battalion, and John MacKenzie of the Engineers. The Bar to the Distinguished Service Order is awarded to Major-General Loomis, Brigadier Gruberbach, Lieut.-Col. Walter Brown, 26th Battalion, and Majors Torance, Jones, 4th Battalion.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to the following: Majors John Blair, Dental Corps; Burnet Kelly, Medical Corps; Charles McLean, 4th Mounted Rifles; John Millar, 85th Battalion; Maurice Plumer, Artillery; Edson Purvis, 47th Battalion; George Treleven, Medical Corps; Captains Richard Giles, 46th Battalion; Frederick Kemp, 4th Battalion.

The second bar to the Military Cross is also awarded to Captains Keith McGowan, 47th Battalion; Frederick O'Leary, Engineers; and Lieutenant Evans Ross, 28th Battalion.

MONS HONORS LOOMIS

Flag Presented to Commander of Third Canadians

Paris, March 27.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited)—The municipal council of Mons gave an official reception today to General Loomis, officer commanding the Third Canadian Division, which formed part of the First Army which liberated Mons on November 11. The general was presented by the town with a beautiful flag on which, in addition to symbols associated with the Canadian army, were inscribed the names of famous towns where Canadian soldiers had particularly distinguished themselves.

The burgomaster thanked the general and in the name of the town handed him a small flag bearing the town's colors together with a document authorizing the division to display the arms of Mons.

General Hanoteau, who represented the King of the Belgians, invested General Loomis with the insignia of Commander of the Order of Leopold.

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS



Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, Commander of the 24th Battalion, given highest decoration in the Empire.

CLARK-KENNEDY'S V.C. AWARDED FOR SKILL AND BRAVERY

—
Showed Conspicuous Bravery
and Initiative in Leading
Battalion

—
OVERCAME OBSTACLES

—
Severely Wounded, He Organ-
ized Strong Line of Defence
and Retained Valuable
Ground Won

—
London, Dec. 17.—(Canadian Press)

CLARK-KENNEDY OF MONTREAL IS AWARDED V. C.

Gazette 17 Dec 1918
Highlander and 24th Commander
Won 3 Decorations on Field

—
FEARED KILLED AT YPRES

—
List of Five Other Winners,
Bringing Canada's Total
To 55 in Present War

Canadian Associated Press
London, December 16.—Lieut.-Col.
Clark-Kennedy, of Montreal, and
five other Canadians, have been
awarded the Victoria Cross, bring-
ing the number of Canadian winners
in the present war to 55.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Clark-Ken-
nedy, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, re-
cently commanding officer of the
24th Battalion in France, who was
severely wounded during the last
drive against the Huns, was award-
ed the Cross for conspicuous valor
displayed during that action, the of-
ficial announcement of which has
just been gazetted.

Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy not only
has served with great distinction
during the present war, but has a
record of excellent service in the
South African War. A company
commander in the 5th Regiment
Royal Highlanders of Canada at the
outbreak of the war, he went over-
seas with the 13th Battalion in the
first contingent as a captain and
was first mentioned in despatches
following the gas attack on the Can-
adians in April, 1915, when for some
time it was feared he had been
killed.

Shortly afterwards he was promot-
ed to a majority and appointed
Brigade-Major of the 5th Brigade,
Second Division, in which capacity
he served until a few months ago. On
the transfer of Lt.-Col. F. C. Ritchie,
V.C., to England, Major Clark-Ken-
nedy was promoted lieutenant-col-
onel and given command of the 24th
Battalion, and when he was wounded
a couple of months ago Lt.-Col.
Ritchie returned to France to as-
sume his old command. All three
of his decorations have been won by
Lt.-Col. Kennedy in the present war,
and he has several times been men-
tioned in despatches.

In the South African war he served
with the Imperial forces, coming to
Canada a year or two later as secre-
tary of the Standard Life Assur-
ance Company, of which company he
had been London representative.
About ten years ago he went to
South Africa to represent the same
company there, but as the climate
did not agree with him he returned
to Canada to become assistant man-
ager of the company in Montreal.

COL. CLARK-KENNEDY GIVEN V.C. BY KING

So getting my way
Invested Also With C.M.G.
and Bar to D.S.O.—Major
Barker Decorated

Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 1.—Two Canadians fresh from many months in London hospitals received a variety of decorations from the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. Lt.-Col. William Clark-Kennedy, lately commanding the 24th Battalion, Quebec Regiment, and a resident of Montreal, was invested with the Victoria Cross, the C.M.G. and the bar to the D.S.O. Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy's grandfather was decorated on the field of Waterloo; his father was killed in the Boer War, where he also served himself. His three brothers also served in the present war, and two sleep in soldiers' graves.

King George conferred eight Victoria Crosses and many other military honors. Among the recipients of the Military Cross were the following Americans:

Captain Edward Christofferson, medical corps, attached to the Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Thomas Doyle, medical service; Lieut. Alexander Gillis, Medical Reserve; and Lieut. Robt. MacDuffie, Medical Corps, attached to the Warwickshire Regiment.

The hero of the occasion was Major William George Barker, of the Royal Air Force, who received not only the Victoria Cross, but the Distinguished Service Order with bar and the Military Cross with two bars.

Major Barker brought down fifty German machines. His last exploit was over the Mormal forest on October 27, 1918, when, surrounded by Fokkers, he downed four, although wounded. He lost consciousness twice during the fight.

DEEDS WHICH WON BAR TO DECORATION

Gallantry of Several Canadian
Officers Acknowledged in
Official Gazette

(Canadian Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, February 24.—(By mail.)—The following particulars are available of the deeds for which the officers named received the Bar to the D.S.O. The names of the recipients have already been cabled:

Major Royal Lindsay Ewing, 42nd: Throughout the operations south of the Scarpe, which resulted in the capture of Jigsaw Wood, his gallantry and able leadership ensured the attainment of objectives upon which rested the success of the brigade.

MONTREALERS FIRST SOLDIERS IN MONS

Gayette
D Co., 42nd Battalion, Was
Advance Guard—Proclamation
by 3rd Division

Montreal soldiers were the first of any army to enter Mons on November 10 and 11, when that historic city was wrested from the enemy in the last fighting of the war prior to the signing of the armistice. The Third Canadian Division, under Major-General Loomis had taken full possession of the city early in the morning of the 11th, a few hours before Erzberger and his associates signed the capitulation of the German armies at Marshal Foch's headquarters, but as early as eleven o'clock on the night previous, the 10th, an advanced guard formed by D Company, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, under Captain W. A. Grafftey, entered the city.

Captain Grafftey, son of Alderman Grafftey, of Westmount, in a letter to his father, states that he was thus the first Britisher to enter Mons since the days of the historic retreat in 1914. He had been wounded at Courcellette in September, 1916, but returned to his battalion as soon as he recovered.

Following the entry of the 3rd Division in force, a proclamation to the people of Mons was issued by the commander, a copy of which has been sent to Montreal. It reads:

"To the population of Mons:

"After fifty-one months of suffering, caused by the unrighteous, merciless and insolent occupation of the German army, the city of Mons is at last delivered by the heroism of the British army, who, at the hour of the armistice, have completed their series of victories in the same place where, on the 23rd of August, 1914, they first came in contact with the enemy.

"The Third Canadian Division, at the price of tremendous sacrifices, entered Mons at three o'clock in the morning, thus avenging the retreat of that wonderful British army of 914. Glory and recognition to them.

"The armistice is signed, the German army has capitulated, the menace of their force has departed, justice and right are triumphant, and Belgium arises again after the terrible ordeal she has gone through.

"The population has now been relieved of the suffering caused by the occupation. We are convinced that, in the joy of this tremendous triumph, she will preserve the dignity and justice which have always been characteristic of her. We depend upon the good-will of everybody to preserve order.

"We also invite the population to return as soon as possible to their work, to reclaim the ruins caused

by the war, which are extensive, and to devote all their energies to curing the sores that the war has caused.

"In this solemn hour let us all manifest our infinite gratitude to the Allied armies, from the bottom of our hearts, and to the heroic Belgian King and army.

"Long live the King! Long live the patriotic Belgian race!"

CAPT. C. B. PITBLADO IS REPATRIATED

Gayette
Taken Prisoner With Lt.-Col.
D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O.,
In April, 1915

Capt. C. B. Pitblado, reported as repatriated from the internment camp in Holland, has reached England and is staying at Ripon, Yorkshire, according to a cablegram received Saturday by his father, Mr. John Pitblado, of the Montreal Stock Exchange. No intimation has been given as to when he may return to Canada, but it is likely that after seeing his sister, who is in the nursing service, he will sail shortly.

Captain Pitblado's has been one of the romantic careers of the war. A graduate of the Royal Military College only two months before the war broke out, he obtained a commission with the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada, here, and went overseas with the 13th Battalion. He was a platoon commander in the company commanded by Lieut.-Col. (then Major) D. Rykert McCuaig at the Langemarck-St. Julien action, near Ypres, in April, 1915, when the Hun first put over his poison gas. Together these officers were wounded, and lay side by side as they were picked up by the Germans. With others they were taken back to Roulers, and there separated and sent to different prison camps in Germany. They did not meet again until two years and eleven months later, when both were sent to the concentration camp at Aachen for internment in Holland. As previously reported, Major McCuaig was then promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and awarded the D.S.O., and Lieut. Pitblado was awarded his captaincy, which was dated back to October, 1915.

Lieut.-Col. McCuaig was placed in command of the British section of the internment camp, in which the Canadians were placed, and when he was repatriated to England a few months ago a great portion of his duties devolved on Captain Pitblado. Lieut.-Col. McCuaig, in a tribute which he recently paid to the officers who served with him, said Captain Pitblado fought like a lion in the action in which he was taken prisoner, and only gave up when he became so weak through loss of blood that he could fight no longer.

LIEUT. JOHN H. MOLSON.

A similar message from Ottawa was received by Mr. Fred W. Molson, of 290 Drummond street, concerning his son, Lieut. John Henry Molson, but in addition to being missing he was also stated to be wounded, the official report being under date October 10th. Lieut. Molson went overseas with a reinforcing draft for a Highland battalion about a year and two months ago, and after a short stay in Bramshott camp in England, he got over to France to join the same battalion as Lieut. Ian A. Ross, referred to above. He has been over at the front about a year, and so far had escaped hurt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.



A cable has been received that Capt. Edward C. Evans, of the 42nd Highlanders, has died of wounds received at Amiens, on August 8. Capt. Evans is the son of A. B. Evans, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., and a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada. He had previously been wounded in the head on October 5, 1916, at the Somme, and after convalescing joined the 20th Reserve at Bramshott, until he rejoined his battalion. After the Amiens fight Capt. Evans was sent to a London hospital, and was unable to come home with his battalion. Despite every care he gradually became worse, and died on March 24.

ONE LOCAL MAN IN TODAY'S LIST

OTTAWA, March 29. — One Montrealer was included in today's list of delayed casualties, namely:
Capt. E. C. Evans, 325 Peel street, died of wounds.

5/1919

14TH BATTALION GET BACK COLORS

Men Eager to Return to Montreal
—Col. Cantlie Returning

Special Star Cable from Our Own
Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 20.
Colonel Cantlie is returning to Can-
ada on Saturday, and Brig-Gen.
Meighen is expected to remain in
France for the present.

A Montreal officer tells me it took
him three days to reach London from
the front, owing to the heavy conges-
tion of traffic, and also because of
the slowness with which the Ger-
mans are handing over the locomotives.

Capt. H. G. Brewer has taken over
the colors of the 14th Battalion from
Westminster Abbey, where they have
been reposing on Wolfe's monument,
for immediate return to Montreal.

Most of the soldiers are keen to re-
turn to Canada quickly, but there
are military necessities to be con-
sidered in order to complete the
German disarmament and insure in-
dominities. There are also such pos-
sibilities as a recurrence of warlike
and revolutionary dangers within
Germany, and operations in Russia.

WINDERMERE.

ROYAL WELCOME TO COL. CANTLIE

New Year's Receptions at
Various Military Stations
in City

Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, 42nd
Highlanders, home from overseas,
was given a royal welcome yester-
day at the armory of the 5th Royal
Highlanders. The welcome was of-
ficially extended by Lieut.-Col. Ble-
chall and officers of the regiment.

Colonel Cantlie, in reply referred to
the splendid work which the daugh-
ter regiment of the 5th Highlanders
had done in the war, and to the joy
which the realization gave him that
the war was over, and that the regi-
ment had accomplished its part and
had stood the acid test. Feeling
reference was made to the gallant
lads who had followed him overseas,
but who had not followed him back
and who would never return.

New Year's Day at the various
armories was observed by the usual
official visits. Dean Evans, repre-
senting the Anglican Church, and
Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queen's
University, Kingston, representing
the Presbyterian Church were
among the visitors.

DUKE TO PRESENT MILITARY CROSSES

Function at Army and Navy
Veterans' Association
Meeting Tonight

M.M. TO SOLDIER'S FATHER

Lieuts Louis C. Drummond
and A. M. McNab to Re-
ceive Crosses in Person
From Governor-General

At the meeting of the Army and
Navy Veterans' Association at the
Windsor Hotel this evening, the
Governor-General will preside, and
will present Military Crosses to two
officers and a Military Medal to the
father of a soldier whose gallantry
cost him his life.

The first Military Cross will be
presented by His Excellency to
Lieut. Louis C. Drummond, son of
the late T. J. Drummond, who serv-
ed overseas with the 13th Royal
Highlanders of Canada.

Lieut. Drummond was at school at
Wickham House School, Westmount,
when the war broke out. As soon
as he reached the age of 18 he joined
the 5th Royal Highlanders, and af-
ter qualifying for a lieutenant, he
joined the 199th Irish Rangers, under
Lt.-Col. H. J. Trihey, with whom
he went overseas. When the Rangers
were broken up for reinforcements,
he joined the 13th R.H.C., doing
gallant service with the Highlanders
at Amiens, Cambrai and other bat-
tles, in the course of which he was
first gassed and later wounded.

MARKED COURAGE.

The official account of the reasons
for the award of the Military Cross
to Lieut. Drummond states that, at
Amiens: "He led his platoon with
splendid dash, and, with a section,
rushed an enemy machine-gun post
and cleared the way for the platoon
to advance. He showed marked
courage and devotion to duty, and
his fine leadership had a lot to do
with the success of the operations
at Amiens."

Lieut. Drummond returned to
Montreal just before Christmas. The
young officer's mother, Mrs. T. J.
Drummond, will also be present at
the ceremony tonight.

The other Military Cross will be
presented to Lieut. Athol Munro
McNab, who went overseas with the
42nd R.H.C., under Col. G. S. Cant-
lie, D.S.O. No details have as yet
been given as to the deed of gal-
lantry which won the honor, but it
will be related this evening at the
formal presentation.

MAJ. E. R. PEASE, MONGST WOUNDED

At Front For Nearly Three
Years With Local High-
land Battalion

GNR. O. H. BECKIT KILLED

Lieuts. C. L. Smart and N.
Mowat Wounded; Lce., Cpl.
W. B. Tucker Casualty
For Fourth Time

"Slightly wounded and in hospital
in London," was the word received

LT. C.S. MARTIN, M.C., IS KILLED IN ACTION

2nd Lt. T. T. Smith, Royal
Air Force, Reported as
Missing

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Lt. L. C. Drummond, Gassed
in August, Now Has Gun-
shot Wound—Pte. H.
Servant Safe

Milk Question Was Discussed

OPPOSED RAISE IN PRICE

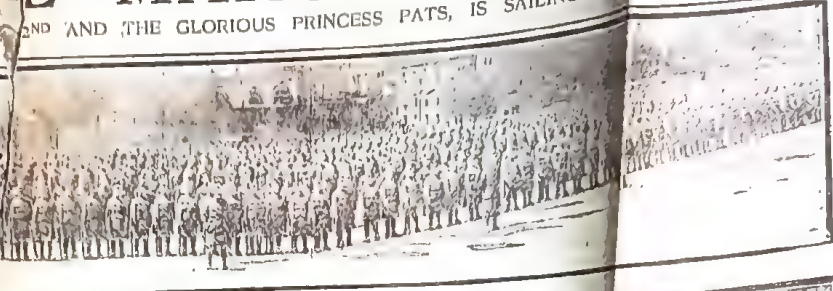
The following girls and boys ad-
ded in the entertainment of music
and recitations during the evening:
Miss G. Meinders, Miss Margaret
Bell, Miss Cella Freedman, Miss
Alma Jackson, and Messrs. Elliot,
Kearse and Sherrard. The class
prophesy was read by Gordon Web-
ster, and the valedictory by Paul
Inainger.

ANNOUNCE
this st

8.30 A.M. to
4.30 P.M.

HERE THEY COME MARCHING HOME!

THE THIRD DIVISION, WITH MONTREAL'S PRINCE PATS, IS SAILING TODAY



The last parade of the 42nd in Canada, a part

of the entire original battalion, taken on the Champ de Mars in the spring of 1915



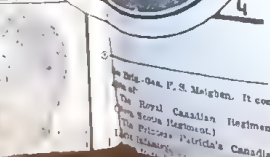
The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for France. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, now Major, M.C., and Bar, wounded May, 1917 and September, 1918; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Castle, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Wallin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. McEwen, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel, Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. J. Curry, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row: Lieut. W. A. Graffey, M.C., now Captain, wounded October, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bell, killed September, 1916, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Major, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. C. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada. Lieut. P. N. McDougall, on staff, four years ago.

Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, now Major, M.C., and Bar, wounded May, 1917 and September, 1918; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Castle, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Wallin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. McEwen, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel, Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. J. Curry, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row: Lieut. W. A. Graffey, M.C., now Captain, wounded October, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bell, killed September, 1916, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Major, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. C. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada. Lieut. P. N. McDougall, on staff, four years ago.



The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for France. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, now Major, M.C., and Bar, wounded May, 1917 and September, 1918; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Castle, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Wallin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. McEwen, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel, Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. J. Curry, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row: Lieut. W. A. Graffey, M.C., now Captain, wounded October, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bell, killed September, 1916, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Major, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. C. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada. Lieut. P. N. McDougall, on staff, four years ago.

The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for France. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, now Major, M.C., and Bar, wounded May, 1917 and September, 1918; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Castle, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Wallin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. McEwen, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel, Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. J. Curry, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row: Lieut. W. A. Graffey, M.C., now Captain, wounded October, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bell, killed September, 1916, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Major, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. C. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada. Lieut. P. N. McDougall, on staff, four years ago.



The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for France. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, now Major, M.C., and Bar, wounded May, 1917 and September, 1918; Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Castle, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Wallin, D.S.O., now Major, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. McEwen, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel, Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. J. Curry, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row: Lieut. W. A. Graffey, M.C., now Captain, wounded October, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bell, killed September, 1916, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Major, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. C. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada. Lieut. P. N. McDougall, on staff, four years ago.

MEMORIAL CARD FOR THE 42nd BATTALION MEMBERS



Sir

Upon your return to Montreal, the Civic Authorities, on behalf of all the citizens, wish to extend to you a heartfelt welcome and the earnest assurance of their full appreciation of the invaluable service you have rendered to Canada, to the Empire, and to humanity.

They greet you with feelings of thankfulness and pride, realizing that you have written a glorious page in the history of the world, which will be an inspiration for future generations.

Yours

HERE THEY COME MARCHING HOME!

(Continued from Page Twenty-One)

The Divisional Artillery consisting of the 9th and 10th Artillery Brigades, X3C and Y3C Medium Trench Mortar Batteries, V3C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, and the Divisional Ammunition Column.

No. 3 Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.

Headquarters Brigade of Engineers, consisting of the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineer Battalions, and the 3rd Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit. Associated with it is the 3rd Divisional Employment Company.

Headquarters Divisional Train consisting of Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Companies.

Medical Services, consisting of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Field Ambulances and No. 3 Canadian Sanitary Section. Also attached is No. 3 Canadian Mobile Veterinary Section.

Headquarters Divisional Signals, the four sections distributed between Divisional Headquarters and the three Infantry Brigades.

THE RAISING OF THE FORTY-SECOND

As soon as the First Contingent was despatched in October, 1914, to the aid of the Motherland, plans were matured by the Militia Department for substantial reinforcements.

On the very threshold of the new year—1915—the parent regiment of the Royal Highlanders of Canada had enough volunteers to form a new battalion to support the 13th Highlanders. In February, 1915 instructions came to mobilize and in four months the 42nd R.H.C. was on its way to England.

On October 9th, 1915, the 42nd landed in France. Under the guidance of its now veteran sister battalion the 13th, its companies and platoons were introduced into the mysteries of war and had some adventurous experiences in the Ploegstroert-Neuve Eglise area.

THIRD DIVISION FORMED.

During this period the Canadian forces had been materially increased by the arrival of the 2nd Division and a 3rd Division was even then in process of formation. Two days before Christmas, 1915, the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division was organized in the field; and to the delight of the 42nd it found a place in a brigade that in after months was to become one of the finest in the Canadian Corps. Composed of battalions that had already proved their mettle including the famous P.P.C.L.I. withdrawn from the Imperial Forces, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Canada's permanent infantry army and the 49th Battalion, a typical western force from the great plains and the Pacific province, the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, rounded out a brigade practically representative of every province in the Dominion. The return to the Canadian Command of the P.P.C.L.I. to be included in the new brigade, gave particular satisfaction to both the Canadian Army and the people of the Dominion, as this splendid battalion of fighting men wearing the maple leaf who had joined issue with

sinister Zollern Redoubt, the next objective as assigned to the brigade for the following evening. Again the 42nd were to engage on the left, the right this time was being entrusted to the Royal Canadian Regiment. It so happened at the hour of attack that the enemy himself was massing in great force in the Zollern Trench, for a similar mission, but it was not until the Canadians debouched that the Greycoats were seen plainly standing shoulder to shoulder in their defences ready for the onslaught.

A faulty and meagre barrage failed to reach the enemy in the trenches and to destroy a broad band of wire defending the objective. The advancing battalions were faced by a driving fire of machine gun and rifle bullets; and, though the fearless leadership of the officers and the unflinching bravery and devotion of the men to gain entrance to the trench was of the highest order, the attack was not successful.

The battalion saw heavy fighting from October 2nd to October 10th in supporting the attack of the 7th Brigade on Regina Trench and in defending the advanced lines which it was detailed to hold. On October 20th the 3rd Division left the Somme and proceeded north.

AT VIMY RIDGE.

Vimy Ridge was the field of the 42nd next major operation. The Canadian Corps had spent the winter and spring of 1917 aggressively defending this part of the British front, and at the same time, carefully preparing for the coup de main that was designed to wrest the heights from the Germans. A minor enterprise that brought considerable credit to the battalion and much discomfort to the Hun, took place in the darkness of the early hours of March 23rd, when the Germans blew a large crater on the 42nd frontage in the La Folle sector.

Owing to the prompt action and gallantry of the Highlanders, who rushed out and successfully occupied the highest point of the lip, the efforts of the enemy were completely frustrated. The Brigadier, in commending the action of the 42nd in Orders, said:

"The courage and devotion to duty of all ranks of this fine battalion has never been displayed to better advantage than in coping with the emergency created by the blowing unexpectedly of Longfellow Crater."

VICTORY AT VIMY.

A bitterly cold wind, snow, sleet and rain was the dreary prospect that ushered in the morning of April 9th when in the early daylight the assaulting troops of the four Canadian divisions leaving their assembly trenches at 5.30 a.m., plunged forward across the honey-combed, upheaved, desolation and waste of No Man's Land on Vimy Ridge to Victory. On the frontage assigned to the 3rd Division the first objective was gained within less than half an hour and scores of demoralized prisoners soon began to come in. By 8 a.m., following the second barrage, and

the Battalion was at Flizecourt near Arras acting as Instructional Battalion for the Third British Army which was then arriving in France.

After Cambrai it followed up the retreating Germans. On November 10th, No. 4 Company of the battalion fought its way into the outskirts of Mons, and on the next day advanced into the city together with the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., with which it had been so very closely associated since the formation of the 7th Brigade. These battalions shared the honors of capturing the city of Mons, and it is a coincidence that the 42nd Imperials were the last out of Mons and the 42nd Canadians were the first in. The regiment had the unique honor of being the only battalion to carry its colors into action. This color had been made and presented to the regiment by its Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught. The color was always kept at battalion headquarters and during the period of over four years in France, has been through many strange experiences and has rested in many extraordinary places.

THREE C.O.S.

KILLED IN ACTION

During the war casualties in officers and men have been extremely heavy. Three commanding officers have been killed, Lt.-Col. Francis Farquhar, D.S.O., at St. Eloi in March, 1915; Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, D.S.O., in Sanctuary Wood, on June 2nd, 1916, and Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., at Cambrai, on September 29th, 1918. The battalion has also been commanded at periods by Lt.-Col., now Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O. After the death of Lt.-Col. Stewart, the command devolved upon Captain G. W. Little, M.V.O., M.C., who carried the regiment through the rest of the Cambrai action under very trying circumstances, and brought it into Mons on November 11th. After the signing of the armistice, Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., who had lost a leg in the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, assumed command of the battalion and is returning with it to Canada.

As already remarked the original members of the regiment were mostly old soldiers. During the winter of 1915 drafts of about 1,000 men were received from various battalions of the First and Second Division which were broken up for reinforcement purposes. After May, 1915, the battalion was reinforced successively by six University Companies, amounting in all to about 1,500 men. When the territorial readjustment took place in the Canadian forces, the battalion was formed into the 4th Battalion Ontario Regiment from which source subsequent reinforcements were received.

ALL OFFICERS FROM RANKS.

At the end of the war the battalion was almost entirely officered from the ranks, and from the University Companies. The number of officers that passed through the battalion can be judged by the fact that Captain Little, who commanded the regiment at the time of the armistice joined as a subaltern in the 5th University Company.

SEVENTH BRIGADE FORMED.

At the end of November the battalion entrained for the north to form with the R. C. R., 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., and 49th Bn. Edmonton Regiment, the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, at Fletre, a few miles west of Bailleul. This brigade acted for some months as Corps Troops

We
to the cen
them, flying
capacity to

enceau, Sir
Henry Ra
the 4th
that area
withdrawn a
again on the 2
of Arras. The
engaged in t
26-29, from M
Saw Wood. A
again went in
of Cambrai,
bitter fighting
of Tilloy on 8

No reference
history of the
sibly be com
mention of t
vice of Major
who joined th
in February,
in March, 19
practically
throughout

The Halifax Chronicle in an editorial, voiced the general disappointment of the citizens in not having the 42nd participate in the public re-uptake and procession. The great up-barking port of Canada would be pleased to do them honor, says the Chronicle.

BATTLE-SCARRED FORTY-SECOND IS ON ITS WAY HOME

Halifax Citizens Gave the
Fighting Battalion Great
Welcome

EAGER FOR HOME

Veteran Montreal Battalion
Impatiently Awaits Sight
of Home City

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

ENROUTE WITH THE 42ND ROYAL CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS, March 10.—Having completed inscribing their names on the Empire's roll of glory, the final flourish being the capture of Mons, the 42nd Royal Canadian Highlanders arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the steamer Adriatic.

There was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, befitting the reception of brave men, and as the great liner forced her twenty-seven thousand tons slowly up the harbor a myriad of whistles screeched their welcome.

Halifax welcomed the 42nd as royally as she did her own Royal Canadian Regiment. Thousands of people lined the docks adjacent to Pier No. 1, and the small craft moored near by resembled the swarming of bees in their stupendous load of cheering enthusiasts.

The sun was shining brightly and the harbor glistened silver white while the Adriatic herself was in holiday attire bedecked with many flags.

Much scarred and decorated, the most eager, the soldiers swarmed over the outriggers of the steamer as she swung majestically, almost proudly into the pier. The boys are more eager to get to Montreal than they were to capture Mons, if that could be possible. On all sides the men asked me how conditions were in Montreal, and more than one modest fellow with ribbons on his tunic said when told of the reception awaiting them, that he had but done his duty and was not deserving of so gallant a reception.

"There is not all joy and gladness in our return," said Col. Royal Ewing, the Commanding Officer, in speaking to your correspondent. "We old originals look over our battalion now and we search in vain for the gallant fellows who will not be received with enthusiasm, and who can never return to their homes."

Col. Ewing, who looks hale and hearty, said that four thousand six hundred and forty-nine men had passed through the battalion since it was started, and of that total no less than two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven were killed, died of wounds, or were wounded. Of the casualties five hundred and six had been killed in action and one hundred and eighty had died of wounds, a total of seven hundred and forty-four who had given their lives for the cause, from the 42nd alone.

I passed through the cars of the long troop train today looking for originals in the ranks and being marked by the Mons ribbon, it is surprising to find how few they are. As the men piled down the gang-plank they looked the part of the veteran. Many of them wore their tin hats and all were equipped with rifles and side arms; others wore their jaunty balmorals with the bright red cockade, once so familiar in the streets of Montreal and to be greeted again by the people there on Tuesday morning.

IMMENSE CROWD THERE.

Every organization in Halifax was represented at the pier, and so great did the civilian crush become through the efforts to reach the boys with comforts that the authorities stopped allowing people to enter, with the result that one of the troop train crews had considerable difficulty in getting inside the barbed wire entanglements to take charge of the train.

The photographers and movie men present had difficulty in securing vantage points. The train pulled out their enterprise was successful in getting the officers to return to the ship and group themselves on the gang-plank. The trainmen, not knowing this, ordered the first train off and a few of the officers who had passed with smiling countenances, made a mad rush for the train and succeeded in getting to the pier, but the Colonel and dog tag to boot, of the headquarters staff members of the headquarters staff were last behind, and the train had proceeded about a mile before it was stopped and the officers finally

SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GAL LANT 42ND DECORATED FOR BRAVERY



Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, M.O., D.S.O., and Croix de Chevalier.



Lieut.-Col. G. S. Lanthie, D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. Herbert Melson, M.C.



Col. H. C. Walkem, D.S.O.



Major S. C. Norsworthy, M.C., D.S.O.



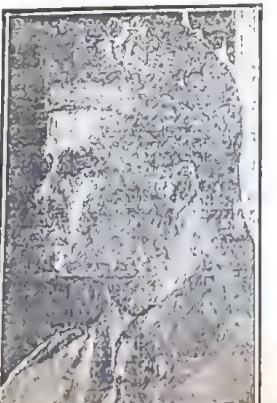
Major Sam J. Mathewson, M.C. (with Bar.)



Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.



Major J. T. L. Shum, M.C. (with bar.)



Major E. B. Finley, M.O.



Late Major Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O.



Capt. W. Arthur Graffety, M.C.



Capt. L. G. Gine

proach, and above all gallant soldiers," was his recommendation for the unit. The returning unit is happy in the fact that there are two padrons on board, a former officer who followed in the footsteps of Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queens University, in the person of Major Fitzpatrick.

Transport officers point out that various organizations throughout Canada in their zeal to help are already hindering the work of transport movement on arrival in Canada. Their zeal, while commended by the authorities, they state is an overlapping process which often leads to congestion and additional red tape. Organizations like the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and others long identified with war work are absolutely able to handle the needs of the occasion.

Lieut. Andrews a former member of the advertising staff of the Star and now decorated with the Military Cross and the Mons ribbon is among the returning officers of the Forty-second.

The spirit that prompted the outbreak at Rhyi was not at all general in England, and the officers of the battalion state that it was only a brief outbreak. At Rhyi they say they suffered only drafts, regular units not being sent there.

Since the arrival of the 42nd it is possible to straighten out the argument relative to the capture of Mons. The 42nd did capture Mons in spite of the statement of the former Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The 42nd was in Jeppen on the night of November, the train



Lieut. J. M. Morris, M.C. (with bar.)



Lieut. Walter Molson, M.C.



Lieut. A. E. Andrews, M.C.

the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they passed.

The new system of documentation had been inaugurated, and when the steamer reached the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three

trains took them and the N.W.M.P. away. The first train had the N.W.M.P. and the western details, the train leaving at 11.45 a.m. The first Montreal train left at 12.15 and the second at 1 p.m.

Cunard



HEROIC PADRE.—The Rev. E. Graham, M.C., whose D.S.O. has just been gazetted. He displayed the greatest bravery in rescuing wounded under fire.

MEN OF 42ND BATT'N WON MANY HONORS

Victoria Cross, 1; D.S.O. 8;
M.C. 32; D.C.M. 21; M.M.
122; M.S.M. 5

VETERANS DUE TUESDAY

Arrangements For Street De-
coration—Three Days' Re-
ception By Men at High-
landers Armory

The Honors of The Forty-Second

Ypres, 3rd battle.
The Somme.
Courcellette.
Fabeck Groben.
Regina Trench.
Vimy Ridge.
Passchendaele.
Arras.
Amiens.
Cambrai.
Mons.

One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O.'s, thirty-two Military Crosses, twenty-one Distinguished Conduct Medals, one hundred and twenty-two Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorations—such is the record of the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. It is known that other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is enough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent under Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing arrives at the Place Vigor on Tuesday.

Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who bears the Victoria Cross is of Danish extraction and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917 with the Second Reinforcing Company. The Victoria Cross was awarded for exceptional bravery in an attack on strongly defended trenches where ten hours hand to hand fighting resulted in the capture of a mile of trenches. Five times he rushed forward alone and put machine guns out of action. Lt. Dinesen got his well-earned commission shortly before the armistice.

The following is the record of the other medals awarded to members of this regiment of Montrealers:

Distinguished Service Order (eight)—Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie Major Bartlett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 109th Pioneer Batt.); Major S. C. Norworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing (with bar); Chaplain Major Kilpatrick, Major C. B. Topp.

Military Cross (thirty-two): Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Major Norworthy, Lieut. J. K. Mathison, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar), Capt. J. K. Beveridge (Quartermaster with incoming men), Lieut. C. S. Martin, Lieut. J. McNaughton Major R. Willcock (with bar), Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillingwater Capt. W. Hale (Medical Officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar), Capt. J. C. Stewart, Lieut. J. T. Downey, Lieut. M. T. Cohen, Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery Capt. R. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill, Lieut. J. M. Morris (with

M.M.), Corporal B. Greaves, Battalion-Sergeant-Major P. W. MacFarlane, Sergeant J. L. Davis Lance-Corporal W. J. Taylor, Sergeant J. Bullock, Company-Sergeant-Major P. Ackerley, Battalion-Sergeant-Major J. Page (Belgian Croix de Guerre), Corporal G. J. Franklin, Private K. A. Ritchie, Private W. J. Russell, Private C. Trowse, Sergeant J. Williamson, Sergeant R. E. Young.

Military Medals: (122), of which the following 11 have bars: Corporal L. Morrison, Sergeant G. Smith (original 42nd), Private A. Maynard, Lance-Corporal C. A. Myles, Sergeant W. Beswetherick, Private A. MacSwain, Corporal J. A. Vogel, Private F. R. R. Lambler, Company-Sergeant-Major E. W. Hopkins, Sergeant G. Smith (original 73rd), Lance-Corporal M. R. Comba, Private J. Waldougl (Military Medal and Russian Cross of St. George, 4th class.)

Meritorious Service Medals (five): Corporal J. Grier, Corporal W. G. Gallow, Corporal G. F. Flack, Sergeant J. J. Huggs, Sergeant H. E. Trafford.

THREE DAYS' RECEPTION.

The veterans of the 42nd who are already in Montreal, most of whom have been released from service owing to wounds, will join their comrades and take part in the parade from Place Vigor Station. These veterans will be distinguished from the incoming men by not carrying arms. Automobiles are being provided for those who are still suffering from wounds or otherwise physically unable to march in procession.

A reception and entertainment for the men and their relatives will be held at the Armory on Bleury street in the afternoon and evening for the three days succeeding the arrival of the men. The regimental band will play appropriate music. Highlanders in uniform will, of course, be admitted to the reception without ticket.

A rally of the veterans of the 42nd already in Montreal will be held at the Armory on Monday evening to receive instructions and rehearse for the parade.

The Decoration Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Stewart is making arrangements for street decoration to welcome back home the boys of the famous 42nd, who are expected to arrive in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Stewart announces that the banks and other large corporations have signified their willingness to help out the good work by decorating their buildings along the route of the procession, and this alone will be a great incentive to the smaller merchants and corporations to demonstrate their loyalty to the men of the 42nd. It is understood that Sheriff Lemieux has communicated with the Provincial Government for an appropriation to decorate the Court House, on the Champ de Mars side, where the review of the troops will take place. Several members of the Committee are working on the route to be taken by the procession, inviting every merchant and householder to display flags and bunting. Mr. Mackay is in charge of this particular work. The city of Montreal is preparing ten huge streamers to be erected across the streets at sections.

Sweet Home." At Court near Champ de Mars, Welcome!! Welcome!! across the corner of St. Lawrence streets. "We Were With You." "We reach Place d'Armes, "Our Heroes" will be read on at St. James street Square, "We Kept the Burning." Passing along Beaver Hall at Craig street read "We Honor Our and at the turn on Dorchester street is reached, on Guard for Us" will be and "The End of the Trade at Peel street barracks. These greetings will be and English. The committee look to the owners of property that they are adorned with



RETURN OF 42nd Battalion

All returned Officers and men of the Overseas Battalions, R.H.C. are requested to attend at the Armoury on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to receive final instructions.

Uniform may be worn on this occasion.

Badges and tickets for admission to Reception at the Armoury for members of the R.H.C. and their families will be issued at this parade.

Montreal, 7th March, 1919.

GEO. S. CANTLIE, Lieut. Col.

SPECIAL REQUEST TO CITIZENS

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception to the 42nd Battalion, ask citizens and relatives of soldiers two favors:

- 1—To keep the streets clean.
- 2—Relatives not to break up the parade by rushing into the ranks, as the procession is for the glory of the Battalion.

CLEAR ROUTE WHEN HIGHLANDERS COME

City Will Suspend Traffic on
Streets Where Home-Coming
Soldiers March

HOLIDAY IN THE SCHOOLS

Appeal To Employers To Re-
lease Workers To Aid in
Welcome — Citizens
Decorate Houses

Judging from the reports made yesterday in the City Hall at a meeting of the Citizens' Reception Committee organized to welcome the returning regiments to Montreal, it only remains for the people themselves to give our Highlanders the welcome to which they are entitled when they detrain at Place Viger next Wednesday. Mr. E. R. Decary, the chairman of the committee, stated that General Mewburn had officially sanctioned the scheme of reception proposed and had authorized the scheduling of trains, so that the Highlanders should arrive at the Place Viger Station. This enabled the committee to adhere to the route originally planned by way of Craig and Gosford to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall to St. Catherine and along St. Catherine to Peel street.

Mr. Decary stated that the intention was to suspend traffic on these streets during certain hours so as to allow the free movement of the parade, and particular attention would be paid by the city authorities so that these streets should as far as possible be clear of snow. The city would proclaim a school holiday so that the children could participate in such a memorable event, and he was in favor of the suggestion that the Champ de Mars should be specially reserved for children. The salute would be taken at the balustrade in front of the City Hall, and a section would probably be reserved there for the relatives of the men returning. He appealed to the public to co-operate in the arrangements by remaining strictly to the pavements during the parade, and felt sure that the relatives of the men in whose honor this welcome was being arranged would also co-operate by not endeavoring to break into the procession.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The City of Montreal appeals to every citizen to decorate his house or place of business with bunting on the day of welcome, particularly those who have houses or offices along the route; expects all bells, chimes, whistles and factory sirens to celebrate the arrival; asks employees to give several hours holiday to their employees so that they can line the streets; do everything possible to welcome and do honor

**Circulation
of the Star**

The Circulation of the
Daily Star last week ex-
ceeded 600,000, being a
daily average exceeding
100,000

The excess has run from
70,000 to 350,000 a week.
All such excess circula-
tion is included in the
overweight in our guaran-
tee to advertisers.

The Montreal D-

VOL. LI., No. 58

THE WEATHER—FAIR

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 10,

42ND BATTALION ARRIVES AT

HIGHLANDERS' PARADE WILL COMMENCE FROM PLACE VIGER AT 10 A.M.

**Station Reserved for Reception Committee —
March via St. James, Beaver Hall, St. Cath-
erine and Peel Streets**

To the skirl of their own pipes, and the pipes and music of several brass bands of the city, the 42nd Highlanders will commence their march of triumph from Place Viger Station about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. All Montreal will give itself over to a day of exultation, and the "brither" Scots of the returning soldiers and comrades in battle will continue a program of reception and celebration through Wednesday and Thursday.

A pathetic detail of the program will take place at the armory on Bleury street on Thursday afternoon, when Chaplain J. B. Kilpatrick D.S.O. will meet the relatives of the Battalion's dead. The chaplain has always written to her whose boy or husband made the supreme sacrifice for his country and he now seeks to meet each personally. This meeting is a necessary but pathetic incident of the other-wise glad reunion period.

It has been definitely ordered by Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M.G., that the special trains bringing Lieut.-Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., and the remnant of the 42nd, will reach Place Viger station at 9:15 and 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. The parade at the detraining point will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., who was the first commanding officer of the unit in France.

The station has been completely reserved for those who form the reception committee. Major-Gen. Wilson and staff, with the C.G.R. band, will be on the platform, and Gen. Wilson invited this morning Major-Gen. E. Guglielmotti, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, to accompany him. Gen. Guglielmotti is on a special visit to Montreal, and with the Italian Vice-Consul, called on Gen. Wilson today.

PARADE STARTS AT 10.

Arriving at Place Viger at 9:30
commence

THE PIPES OF THE 42ND HEADING THE TR
MARCH INTO MONS



The splendid Montreal regiment which comes home tomorrow, marched into Mons. This is an official photo of the great event.

WHERE TO SEE MEN TUESDAY

Arrive Place Viger 9:15 a.m.
and 9:30 a.m.
Craig and Gosford.
Champ de Mars.
St. Gabriel Street.
St. James Street.
Victoria Square.
Beaver Hall Hill.
St. Catherine Street.
Peel Street to Barracks.

strength here. Discharge papers, pay cheques and transportation to their homes will be given out to the entire strength at Peel street barracks, at the completion of the parade tomorrow.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

At the Place Viger there will be a brilliant display of the flags of the Allies with an immense sign 300 feet long, giving the names of the places where the 42nd were in action—Ypres, Maple Copse, Sanctuary Wood, Hooge, Fabeck Graben, Zoltern Trench, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Regina Trench, Arras, Le Quesnoy, Petit Fontaine, St. Omer, Tilloy, Valenciennes, Mons and the Rhine. Another sign on the hotel facade will show the list of honors won by the officers and men, namely: One Victoria Cross, eight Distinguished Service Order, 32 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 123 Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals.

SIGNAL FOR "BIG NOISE."

In connection with the arrival of the 42nd, the C.P.R. Angus Shops will lead the way for the whistle blowing and hooting by announcing the arrival of the special train as it passes the Shops after leaving Mile End.

Mail to the Forty-Second!

GREETINGS and Welcome to you, Forty-Second! In the grand procession of returning heroes you hold a unique place in the hearts of all Montrealers, for the glory of your achievements holds an extra thrill of pride for us in the thought that you are Canadians. With all our hearts we welcome you home again.

WELCOME HOME GALLANT 42nd



THE 42nd BATTALION (By Roland Hill)

The 42nd Battalion, affiliated with the 6th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, due to arrive in this city on Monday, gained a record with the Canadian Corps for hard fighting, second to none among the killed battalions under the command of Lieut. General Currie.

Major Currie, Manoeuvre Wood, Mons, was its real baptism of fire. At the Horns, notably at the attack on the German Corps for hard fighting, the 42nd was in the front line. It was one of the jumping off units and was the first to take the objective in half an hour, the record for the Corps. The battalion's record, since the beginning of the war, is a list of the places where it has been in the front line, where it has been in the front line, where it has been in the front line.

an extra unit and taking an almost regular turn in the trenches. The battalion had been recruited and mobilized in Montreal in February, 1915, and during its five months' training in Canada it developed a reputation for efficiency and the 14th, another was infant of the old 6th Royal Highlanders of Canada, to follow and it lived up to those traditions in all its work on the front. After being attached to the First Division as reserve in the Forest of St. Germain, the 42nd then joined the Seventh Brigade in the South of the Ypres salient.

On arrival at Kemmel, the battalion was sent into the line as a working force and until January 1918 it was repairing drainage

from reserve at Ypres on that fateful June 2nd came through terrific shell fire and arrived just in time to rally their hard pressed comrades. In the report of the divisional commander he mentions that half an hour's delay would have been fatal and meant annihilation of the rest of the battalion. The losses of the battalion at that time were practically 600 men and fifty per cent of the officers.

Share of Trench Work.

Taking their share of trench work but with no major actions for a considerable time the 42nd stayed in the "Bloody Salient" until September 1918 when a move was made from the 14th onwards for a whole month there came the long, grueling struggle for Courcelles and the famous Fabeck Graben and Zoller's switch line. The 42nd with its brigade moved up from Tanna Hill through the crumbling communication trenches under an appalling fire from the suspicious German artillery.

completed. The battalion had again suffered heavily in driving the Germans out of the pill-boxes which dotted the crest at Meethaale, but the position gained gave the supporting battalions an ideal place from which to make the final assault on the coveted pile of ruins.

Back Before Lens.

In November the battalion was back again before Lens and later, with the rest of the Corps, it faded into oblivion, that period when the Canadians underwent the open fighting training which was later to stand them in such good stead. The day before the attack at Amiens on August 8th, 1918, the Highlanders were moved up to the support lines of the First Division which was to have the honor of jumping off. On the third day of the attack, when the victory was so complete it needed vigorous following up to make it a rout for the Germans, the Third Division with it the 42nd went into the attack at Le Quesnoy. The village was stormed and the thrust in which the Highlanders took part after this was the spearhead of the great battle, piercing the enemy's disorganized line for several miles.

Hindenburg Line.

Then came the breaking of the Drocourt-Queant section of the Hindenburg system and again the Highlanders were at grips with the Huns. Petit Fontaine and St. Omer, Huns fell to their charges. On October 1st the Seventh Brigade was in front of Cambrai and to the Highlanders went the honor of being the first troops in that town. In the first fighting that ensued they killed hundreds of Huns and came through with light casualties. The battalion was in the heavy fighting at Tilloy and the plateau beyond where they cleaned up scores of machine gun nests in their advance with the whippet tanks. In the night they called the leisurely fighting to Valenciennes and Mons the Highlanders did their share but were in no particularly spectacular fighting and when the armistice was declared they went forward again at full strength to hold their place on the Rhine.

History of the Forty-Second Highlanders Is Most Wonderful

FROM the Land of the Maple, Canada's latest Highland Regiment, the 42nd Battalion, went forth to battle 'gainst the modern foe of civilization and liberty. On the bloodstained soil of France its officers and men up held the traditions of the gallant highland units which Canada had already sent to the front, and which did so much to save the day at Langemark. The picture in The Standard's Art Section this week shows the Battalion as it looked on the Champs de Mars, Montreal, on the occasion of the Royal inspection by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

This Battalion bears the same number as the Black Watch—Scotland's famous regiment of "Royal Highlanders" which has won glory and renown on many a battlefield during the past two centuries.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

It was at Fontenoy that the Black Watch first met the Foreign foe, and their encounters with that foe were an emphatic earnest of their future honors. The forty years of war was not on their side; they were forced to retreat covering the movement, however, in such perfect order that Lord Crawford waved his hat to them, with the well remembered approval that they had achieved as great honor as if they had gained the actual victory.

GREATLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF.

In America the regiment had greatly distinguished itself at Bushey Run, in the war of Pontiac's conspiracy under the famous Swiss fighter, Bouquet. After a battle of several days' duration (the most sustained ever fought by Indians on the American continent) the killies, by a skillful strategical movement, closed in upon their savage adversaries and literally mowed them down.

SUFFERED HEAVILY IN BLOOD.

At Ticonderoga (America), in 1753, the 42nd suffered heavily in blood, losing 25 officers, 10 sergeants and its battery in this battle it received the title of Royal Highlanders. In this memorable engagement officers and men literally heaved their way through the obstacles (the enemy was heavily entrenched) with the broad swords. They made strenuous efforts to carry the breastwork, partly by mounting on each other's shoulders and partly by placing their feet in holes which they dug with their swords and bayonets in the face of the works.

DISCIPLINE OF 42ND PLEASING TO GEN. WILSON

Arrangements for Reception
and Discharge of Men
Praised by Col. Ewing

MEN SATISFIED

Discharge of Remaining
Members of 42nd Carried
Out at Barracks Today

"The exhibition of discipline given by the 42nd Highlanders yesterday was one unsurpassed in my military experience"—Major-General E. W. Wilson, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding No. 4 Military District.

"The arrangements for receiving, and discharging the battalion, could not be improved upon, all ranks of the 42nd are delighted"—Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding the 42nd Battalion.

Thus did General Wilson and Col. Ewing reciprocate in congratulating each other upon the special details under their two commands.

This morning the balance of the battalion not discharged yesterday owing to the enormous amount of detail involved, was on parade at the Peel street barracks. Under the watchful interest of Cols. Cantlie, the original C. O., and Ewing, the men filed patiently from office to office, here turning in their equipment, there being interrogated about future employment and finally being paid off and given their "Service at the front button" and discharge certificate.

Not a man, but was happy and grateful for the system and arrangements provided, and not one but was the embodiment of good order and discipline.

"It all goes to show," said Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., "that these men should come back by units and be received with the acclaim which their deeds have justified."

PROBABILITIES

Fair

108TH YEAR, NO. 122.

THE NOON HERALD

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

ONE CENT

WE GO HOME

Thousands Cheer Forty-Second As Veterans Return

Streets Gay With Flags and Bunting and Jammed With Enormous Crowds of Cheering People When Famous Fighters From Montreal Make Last Parade to Peel Street Barracks—Reviewed At Place d'Armes By General Wilson and Other Officers—Great Whistles Announced the Arrival in the City Of the Battalion.

The Lieutenants are home. A proud soldier beneath the wealth of dress of the city.

A Proud Officer



LIEUT.-COL. T. L. E.

The Veterans' Leader



THE GALLANT FORTY-TWA



Ten thoosan' welcomes hame. We're a' prood o' ye.

The circulation of the Montreal Star has reached an all-time high. All such records are included in the daily average exceeding 100,000.

The Montreal Daily Star.

Advertisers: In all contracts for advertising in the Star, the advertiser has the right to buy the following rates as minimum: **Guarantee:** over these figures is charged for each week.

VOL. LII, No. 59 THE WEATHER—FINE

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919

PRICE ONE CENT

NO BOLSHEVISM. IS DECIDED OPINION OF MEN FROM FRANCE

“GOOD OLD MUD, THEY MAKE IT BETTER HERE THAN IN FLANDERS”

Men of the 42nd, Happy to See Their Canada Again—No Bolshevism for These Sturdy Sons of Canada—Want Beer and Wine

THE 42ND MARCHING ON TO THE CHAMP DE MARS FROM GOSFORD



Over some idea of the huge crowds which greeted the battalion all along the route of march.

WHAT THE 42ND R.H.C. • SUFFERED IN FRANCE

	Officers,	Other Ranks
Went to the front	33	974
Returned	173	3675
passing through the	206	4649
Killed, Died of	113	2797
ounded		

“They make better mud here than they do in Flanders,” he added, “we arrived at the front, about a week ago, and the mud was so bad that we were given a great reprieve. The Moncton city band was at the station and in spite of a rain storm at the time, several thousands of people were on the platform and to be cheered the boys to the echo. The pipe band of the 42nd went into the rain and paraded and their per-

The Officers' Tribute to Glorious Dead

The officers of the 42nd R.H.C.

WHAT THE OFFICERS OF THE

“THE HUN IS BEATEN so that THE CANADIANS should return to their homes.”

the days that are before be prepared to render a proper account of our stewardship," Mr. Alex. Murphy expressed his appreciation and esteem of the officers and workers of the Army with whom he had been associated during the campaign. He stated that the funds subscribed to the work of the Army represent an expression of confidence on the part of the public in the work that is being done, and, in this connection, he called to mind the address of the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the subscription of that corporation, as also the subscription of the employees of the Montreal Locomotive Works, \$25,000 and \$2,000 respectively. "a similar expression of opinion from magistrates and workers," he continued, "which shows that a spirit of optimism with regard to the efforts of the Salvation Army during the reconstruction period pervades all classes alike."

NEW PLANS FOR CITY.

Commissioner W. J. Richards, of the Salvation Army, thanked Dr. Johnston for the courtesy extended in placing the church at the Army's disposal, and pointed out that the religion of the Salvation Army exemplified happiness and joy in their watchword being "Rejoice Evermore. Pray Without Ceasing." He said that a "Prison Gate Home" for men discharged from prison, a maternity hospital and a new hotel were soon to be opened in Montreal, and that already many cases of delinquent girls were handed over to the Army, which showed that the field of usefulness of the Salvation Army was fully recognized. At the close of the service the ladies of the Mizpah Bible Class entertained the Salvation Army bandmen at tea, at which Rev. Dr. Johnston and Mr. H. B. MacKenzie were also present. Mr. MacKenzie, who was honorary treasurer of the fund, said that it had been a great pleasure to him to have had a part in the recent drive on behalf of a body that had come through its testing time as had the Salvation Army, "and it," he concluded, "you stick to your idea of service to humanity in the future as you have done in the past, there is no doubt but that you will carry out faithfully the responsibility devolving upon you in the period of reconstruction which is before us." Brief remarks were also made by Bandmaster W. N. Goodier, Mr. A. MacMillan, deputy bandmaster; Mr. E. Green and Major J. MacCollin, who have just returned after two years' service overseas.

A WAR OF IDEALS.

With deep feeling Major Kilpatrick referred to the many men of the 42nd who had gone over, and who would never return. They had gone to fight, not from necessity, but for ideals, and it was a present duty to make Canada a cleaner and better land out of love for the memory of those who had fallen in such a fight. The whole British Empire had entered the war for great ideals, and these ideals must now be carried out in the peace that had cost so much blood and treasure, with a determination to make the world safe for democracy, and safe for the return of the kingdom of righteousness.

"Our duty is clear," he concluded; "we have bought these things at a great price, and now we must as a nation live for them. Men of the 42nd, we have come to the parting of the ways. Nothing can take away our proud memories, nor the friendships that we have made during these years of conflict. Let us who have returned, remember our dead, and keep faith with them, with a trust that we shall in future so live for Canada that they have not died in vain."

FOUR

THE GALLANT 42nd WITH THEIR COLORS

THE MONTH



DAILY

STAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1918

MARCHING UP PLACE VIGOR STATION THIS MORNING



TALES OF PATHOS. TALES
OF THE FUTURE. TALES

PEOPLE IN THEIR KINDNESS DOING HARM TO SOLDIER

So Says Col. Royal Ewing in Referring to Repatriation Problem — Vincent Massey Tells What Has Been Done Up to Date

"I think there is a little danger of people out of the extreme kindness that they are showing, of making a bit of a mistake," said Lieut.-Colonel Royal Ewing, D.S.O., at a meeting at noon today at the Board of Trade in discussing the repatriation problem. "I will tell you what I mean. The other day I went into the rooms of an organization that is doing excellent work. There I found two or three drunken soldiers. I asked them if they were doing this sort of thing for men under the influence of liquor. It astonished me. To my mind this is all wrong."

"You cannot run a show like that in France and you cannot do it in this country. They are putting a premium on drunken bums and the sooner they cut out doing this the better."

Colonel Ewing said that he did not know much about repatriation but that two points which struck him were first that the wives and children of men who had fallen in France must of necessity be looked after after, and that secondly the maimed soldier must be attended to. Finally the good soldier who was not maimed should be given some consideration.

He said there were good men in France and there were also men there who were not so good.

"In our own battalion we had men who did wonderful work, and we also had men who did not do such good work," he continued. "Our records are complete, and we have a record of each man, and if these organizations would get in touch with these records they would be able to find out the worth of the man. I do not mean to get down to a narrow basis in this matter, but I think this might be done and assist the cause greatly."

MANY SOLDIERS PLACED.

Vincent Massey, head of the repatriation committee, said that in the week ending March 10, out of 2160 applications from soldiers for jobs no less than 1311 were properly placed in positions. He said that the unemployment situation was much easier and he felt that it would greatly improve in the next fortnight. The railways, he said, would require at least 40,000 more men than they did normally as soon as the spring opened up and reconstruction began. In certain districts of Ontario already there was a shortage of men, and it was hard to secure men for the work in hand.

Mr. Massey pointed out that in spite of Orders-in-Council and Government machinery the work of repatriation could not be a success without the human touch and the personal touch from the civilian population of the country. He said that the army was built up in four years and that in a twinkling of an eye the whole machinery of the army came unnecessary and was scrapped.

The scrapping process necessarily was difficult and involved some big problems. He then explained the machinery of the repatriation committee and what that organization was attempting to do.

He said that 60,000 men had already been brought across to Canada and that 200,000 men were yet to be returned. Already the repatriation committee had found that there were 40,000 women and children, the dependents of soldiers and of these 11,000 women have already returned to Canada.

The committee had been successful that in placing to date 1200 men on farms and helped them out and there were three or four thousand more who were waiting to do. This he took to mean that there would be a big back to the land movement for many of these men previously had worked in the cities. John Bailie, the president of the Board of Trade, presided.

Military News and Views

1ST D. C. M. AGAIN.

Some time ago a discussion was carried on in the Veterans' column in The Star, as to who was the first Canadian to win the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The discussion produced a weight of evidence in favor of Sgt. Drake, of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment. A recent communication has been received from Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen from Belgium, that leaves no further doubt about Drake's right to the honor.

Col. Meighen's letter is as follows: "There is no doubt whatever that Pte. (now Sgt.) Drake of the 14th Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment was the first man of the First Canadian Division to win the D.C.M. I was in command of the 14th R.M.R. at the time and am absolutely certain of the fact, which can also be proved by the records of the First Division.

"Regt.-Sergt.-Major Hawkins' account of Drake's exploit is correct. It occurred in a sector of the trenches at Rue Petillon, near Fleurbaix. Sgt. Drake was only nineteen years of age at the time and had been a stretcher bearer in the 1st Regt. Canadian Grenadier Guards before enlisting in the 14th Battalion. I saw him quite recently while he was on a visit to the 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, and his many friends will be glad to know he is in perfect health.

His brother, Pte. J. N. Drake, who came overseas with the 87th Battalion has recently been awarded the Military Medal."

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN.

COL. EWING'S REQUEST

Sixteen Hundred High School Pupils Benefited

Sixteen hundred boy and girl pupils of the Montreal High School enjoyed yesterday afternoon as a holiday when Lieut.-Col. Royal L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., seized on a remark made by Mr. Wellington Dixon, principal, who, in introducing the officer at the weekly union meeting of the two schools yesterday morning, said: "Col. Ewing is a man of deeds, not words."

When Col. Ewing replied, he said: "Your principal has said of me that I am a man of deeds. I take him at his word, and ask that the pupils be given a half holiday." The holiday was granted.

The gathering yesterday morning was addressed by Major Kilpatrick, chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, who spoke to the boys and girls of the qualities of the soldiers at the front—courage, unselfishness, discipline and endurance. Besides Col. Ewing, the other officers, old High School boys, present were: Major A. Graftey, Major E. R. Pease and Major S. J. Mathewson.

THE THREE COMMANDERS OF THE 5TH C. M. R.



Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. (centre), who raised the battalion and took it to France. He was killed in action, June 2, 1916, at Maple Copse, the only Canadian M.P. to be killed in action. To the left is Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O., who succeeded Col. Baker in the command. To the right is Lieut.-Col. Rhoades, who succeeded Gen. Draper on his promotion, and who is bringing the battalion home.

CANADIANS HONORED

Several More Officers
Awarded Decorations

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 25.—(By Mail).—Captain Clarence Young, R.A.M.C., formerly of the Canadian medical services, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He also holds the M.C. and bar. Captain G. M. Cameron, of the R.A.M.C., and

formerly of the Canadians, has been awarded the bar to the M.C. Captain W. H. Ferguson, attached to the Royal Birkshires, who belongs to Toronto, has also been awarded the bar to the M.C. Major J. A. Devine, D.S.O., of the R.A.M.C., belonging to Winnipeg, has been mentioned in despatches.

A bar to the Military Cross has been awarded to the following Canadians: Major Edmund Hooper Beckett, Captain Gerald Latimer, Captain Vivian McClenaghan, Engineers; Lieut. Robert Hay, Lieut. Melvin Buchanan, 26th; Captain Kenneth Burgess, Patricia; Lieut. John Leighton, 44th; Captain William Graftey, 42nd; Captain Allan Morkill, 7th; Lieut. James Montgomerie, 42nd; Captain Geo. Smith and Captain Richard Weldon, Medicals; Lieut. Harry Templeman, 10th; Captain Frederic Worthington, Machine Guns.

WON 17,000 DECORATIONS.

"It is gratifying to record," says the report, "that since the overseas military forces of Canada first went into action they have been awarded upwards of 17,000 medals, honors and awards, including 53 Victoria Crosses, 1,182 Military Crosses, 10 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 1,204 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and 6,610 Military Medals."

ADVERTISING
 Special rates for the month of
 March and April 1919
 on all advertising

The Montreal Daily Star

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919

CIRCULATION Last Week's Daily, over 600,000
 OF THE STAR Last Week's Weekly, over 136,500
 Total 736,500

VOL. LI, No. 29 THE WEATHER-FINE

PRICE ONE CENT

HAIL MEN WHO WON LAST BATTLE OF WAR

WELCOME HOME, FORTY-SECOND

WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETS 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

Two Hundred Thousand Throats Roared a Welcome on the March from Place Viget to Peel St. Barracks—Happy but Wet-Eyed Women Thronged the Champ de Mars

Just four months ago to the day those brave war-torn lines of the 42nd Battalion, who swung so gallantly through the city streets today on their arrival home, marched victoriously into Mons.

To them fell the proud honor of winning the last great battle of the Great War and of writing in letters of blood the last chapter on that great roll of honor that will ever be the brightest page in Canada's history.

Today's demonstration was a thrilling spectacle to the heroes of Mons. Every man and woman who cheered in the streets had in mind those hundreds of men who fell out before the last, men who had done their all for Canada and the Empire. Hundreds of them marched today before the main body of troops, and for them, as well as for the men in arms, was the roar of welcome from a proud and thankful city.

A TRIBUTE TO WHOLE CANADIAN ARMY

It was to the vanguard of Canada's victorious army that Montreal paid tribute today. The first battalion of Montreal's fighting men to return from the battle line as a unit. Four years ago the 42nd Highlanders marched away, 1,500 strong. In those four years battle after battle had thinned the battalions' ranks, until when the battalion was ordered to leave France, only over 400 men had passed through the regiment.

The casualties were almost 2,000, far more than twice the strength of the battalion that marched away in 1915. Of those 2,000, 140 lie in soldiers' graves.

To all that goodly company was this morning's tribute paid, to the men who are returning, to the men who have returned, and to the men who will never return.





WILD ENTHUSIASM GREET'S 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

(Continued from Page One).

At the first glimpse of the returning warriors, any lurking spirit of gloom that might have hid itself on the premises, took to flight. Myriads of faces and myriads of smiles, all mixed up with innumerable tin hats and projecting rifles, hung from out the car windows on both sides of the train, announced in no uncertain fashion that the battalion was "home" at last.

Then the fun began. The rear coaches seeming to boast a greater abundance of smiling, battle-scarred faces than the others, there was a concerted rush for those coaches. Sedate old gentlemen, and dignified officers rushed over and grasped the hands that extended eagerly from out the opened windows. Friends sought friends, and many were the reunions there, but none were forgotten in the handshakes—even total strangers got their share.

Among the first to welcome the men, was Major-Gen. Wilson and his staff, including Lieut.-Col. Hill and Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who were awaiting their "boys" long before the train had even come to a stop. Other prominent officers of the Highland regiments, were also on the platform, and were equally generous in their welcomes.

WEARY YEARS ALL REPAID!

It was some moments after the train had come to a stop before the men began to detrain, — but when they did, the enthusiasm was redoubled. Kit bags, rifles, tin hats, and other harness of war made their appearance on the platforms, and was immediately followed by a steady stream of "bonnie laddies." One "braw" young warrior, of noble mien, his Balmoral jauntily afloat, and a happy gleam in his eye, set his rifle down on his kitbag, and looked eagerly around. At once there was a rush of feet, and the years of weary devotion had been rewarded. A mother's tears—a father's handshake, and little brother's tiny hand, was happiness enough. It was a pretty scene, but The Star man, suddenly discovering that he was playing eavesdropper, turned away—only to find similar scenes being enacted in many other places.

Soon the platforms were swarming with kilties, and their merry voices resounded throughout the station as they collected themselves and their chattels, preparatory to falling in.

As, platoon by platoon, the detachment on the first train descended, they were drawn up near the iron grill leading into the station waiting rooms, where they smartly came to attention, and were marched off into the yard outside.

Crowd Goes Wild as Soldiers Step from Station Portal

Following up the rear of the last platoon, came the victorious colors of the regiment. As the detachment left the obscurity of the platform to the brave strains of "Highland Laddies," by the pipers, with the gorgeous colors of the 42nd streaming in the spring sunshine, a great cheer

In the streets, on the rail—the yarl itself, the populace paid it tribute. Everyone did his share, and no-one was more happy than the laddies themselves as they marched firmly across the snow to join their comrades.

ment of the 6th Highlanders, followed by a platoon of the Highland Cadets. The returned officers of the various overseas Highland battalions were next in order, followed by the returned men of the same battalions. Several hundred of these were in line, many of them in their "civils," which contrasted strangely with the martial color around.

WOUNDED WILDLY CHEERED.

Not a few of these were in autos, and several projecting crutches, proclaimed eloquently the reason. The sight of these men drew added cheers from the crowd, and in answer, many of them waved a hand or a crutch to a friend in the crowd.

DADDY IS FOUND.

On the sidewalk, near the station, a wan little woman held a lusty youngster of some three summers on her shoulder, as the soldiers passed beside her. For many minutes, mother and child waited. Presently, a sergeant came striding along, a noble figure indeed. As he came in sight, the little woman, with a joyful cry, broke from the sidewalk, and "daddy" had been found.

Finally the last of the jaunty Glengarrys and Balmorals had been swallowed up in the crowd on Craig street, and the multitude broke away in gay-hearted disorder, to follow the parade on its march to the Champ de Mars.

Champ de Mars Was a Swaying Sea of Humanity

The Champ de Mars was thronged with people eager to see the returning soldiers pass before the civic and military authorities who had taken up positions on the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House. The steps and the space between the south side of the parade ground was a living mass swaying to and fro like sea waves, while in the middle of the parade ground, notwithstanding the fact that the snow was three feet deep, another crowd had massed to get a glimpse of the brave boys now nearing the end of their glorious trail.

It was exactly ten o'clock when the cheers and the cries of the multitude announced that the parade was turning the corner of Craig and Gosford street, and for the whole time the soldiers passed the length of the parade field, thousands of shrieking trumpets and whistles could be heard mingling with the cries of the multitude.

On the balustrade Mayor Martin, in the full regalia of his robes of office, accompanied by civic and military officials awaited the soldiers. Passing the balustrade, every officer saluted the flag which had been hoisted in the middle of the rotunda.

Among those present on the balustrade were Mayor Martin, having on his right Major General Wilson, C. M. G., and to his left, General Guelin-mott, of the Italian Army, military attache at Washington. Others were: Brig.-General Dodds, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Lieut.-Col. Ledue, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, Major Alme Grothe, Lieut. Demarezo, of the Italian Army, A.D.C. to General Guelin-mott; Lieut. S. Lavery, Ernest R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission; Commissioners Ross, and Deserres; Alderman Carmel, acting mayor; J. P. Dixon, Filion, Denis, Rubenstein, and Jacobs, J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Miss E. Marjorie Ross, Miss Enid Ross, George Maybury, Wm. M. Hall, Stewart Ewing, Wm. Rutherford, etc.

Ont.; Miss S. Rubenstein, J. A. A. Leclair, Mayor of Verdun; Ald. E. W. Sayer, Outremont; Jos. Fortier, John Baillie, president Montreal Board of Trade; J. P. Cleghorn, H. M. Lambert, J. P. Black, Arthur Parent, C. de Boissieu, J. Hamilton Ferns, C. H. Macfarlane, Alphonse Racine, Ludger Gravel, Pierre Rolland, Damien Rolland, Emile Rolland, Wilfrid Lebel, J. N. Cabana, Rene Bauset, Jules Croteau, John T. Foster, Jos. Quintal, president Chambre de Commerce, etc.

Among those on the reviewing stand were Lieut.-Col. Ledue, Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. Decary, Ald. Rubenstein, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, Miss Enid Finley, Miss Marjorie Ross, Mrs. S. Ewing, Col. Creelman, Lemuel Cushing, A. M. Irving, John Baillie, president of the Board of Trade; James Cleghorn, J. Stanley Cook, George Sumner, Graham Drinkwater, E. H. Hodgson, Alphonse Racine, C. H. Macfarlane, H. M. Lambert, Mayor Leclair, of Verdun; J. Hamilton Ferns, W. M. Hall, S. W. Ewing, Forrest Rutherford, J. P. Black, A. H. Ewing, acting Mayor Common of Westmount.

Soldiers' Relatives Excited, But Did Not Break Ranks

The City Hall embankment reserved for the men's relatives was a veritable baby show. There were kid-

dies so tiny that knobby bundles arms, their wee funny little faces badge half an year-olds and olds dolled up to perhaps they were time.

Many a mother's the weight of the the great moment lifted high so that it first of all.

Not less important were the men's swayed hours too away happily about their eyes fairly smart. They were of sweethearts, each straw bonnet or a w ho chin in honor of.

There were sweet ligo from the young her skirts for the sweetheart mother, all, who waved her hopped her eyes, whether to laugh or occasion.

ALL BUT LOST IN

There was one little or perhaps a mother had fallen. She came the friends of her sole earnest little girl of of her. Even with impossible to get with the lines that stretched embankment. The man felt discouraged down in the snow and cry for sheer disapp the ten-year-old you more of an optimist. they made the tour of once, twice and even when a kindly gentleman plight made a place for crowd, just as the roa heralded the arrival o

SOFT FOR CITY HA

Even in the enclosure take a chance at seek and late comers were find that every railin was full.

"Gee, I wish I work Hall," remarked a la greatly impressed with which a group of men to the fire escape.

"Shin up, why don't companion, and in hal was clambering up t all of the building is hands on the fire luxurious onlookers f fall by no means ap intrusion.

"Get down, young f man toying with a cig others busied them ing the youngster's had plenty of grit, a he was grabbed by the told to march out by City Hall window, h ground.

"LEAVE THE KID A At this the crowd l "Boo-o-o-o-o." "Ba-a the kid alone!" "Just h you've got a clean co he's got spunk enough let him stay!" and a marks, showed where of the people lay. So out

PREFERS KING TO The announcement o of the heroes was d English, French and dozen times before they corner. "I'd like to be ton

Wild Enthusiasm Greets 42nd Back from France Today

(Continued from Page 4.)

Maison-Neuve's statue on Place d'Armes towered above the crowd that had gathered there. One almost felt that the great bronze likeness of the first defender of Montreal must feel some consciousness of the passing by of the city's latest defenders.

WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

It was near the corner of St. Peter street that the first successful breaking into the parade was accomplished and there several women were able to link arms for a few moments with men in the ranks and walk proudly beside them to the accompaniment of cheers from the rest of the crowd.

Confetti was showered from the tall office building on St. James street on the crowds below. Stock-brokers tape fell in curling swirls from a score of windows. Though the civic holiday was not observed by all the offices there was no attempt at work in the buildings that lined the march. Every window had its quota of spectators. Many among the crowds on the street carried flags. Women wore the badge of the Highlanders.

Old Beaver Hall Hill Never Saw Such Big Crowds

As the kilties swung into Victoria Square from St. James street, tumultuous cheering, accompanied by a clamor from every variety of noise-producing instruments, broke from the multitude which filled the great open space and densely lined the slope of Beaver Hall Hill.

Every point of vantage was occupied by cheering spectators, from the topmost heights of neighboring office buildings to the steps of old St. Andrew's Church, which provided an admirable grand stand for numbers of people. Every telegraph pole had its daring climber perched high above the heads of those standing beneath, while even window ledges far above the street level perilously held their quota of those who had come out to pay tribute to Montreal's returning soldier sons.

The kiddies were there in great force, and none were more enthusiastic in the great reception given the Highlanders than the youngsters, whose shrill lusty cries could be heard even above the din created by the hoarse shouts of men, and beating of tin cans and iron bars, the wild car-splitting screech of klaxons, the drone of steam sirens, and the sweet toned peals from the belfries of nearby churches. The little ones, indeed enjoyed themselves hugely as they waved their brave flags and crowded delightedly at the sight of the stalwart khaki figures swinging up the hill.

GIRLS JOINED THE RANKS.

As father, mother, brother, sister, and sweetheart recognized their returning loved one, the impulse in many cases was too great for ordinary restraint, and the procession was augmented by many a bright eyed girl hanging on to the arm of her soldier boy, while fathers could be seen with arms affectionately entwined around the stalwart shoulder of a long absent son.

There were many dim eyes as the boys marched by, for there were those who remembered the lads who marched so gallantly away four long years ago, and who will never return to the fond mothers and the pretty sweethearts they left behind them. But the bereaved ones smiled bravely through their tears as they watched the living bringing back the message of the dead; the message of a well fought, and of a

ment had been busy with the progress of the parade, what his impression was of the reception which the 42nd had received. His reply was embodied in few words. "We are tremendously impressed—it is wonderful—absolutely magnificent."

The colonel was then heard to instruct the color bearers that, as soon as possible after going through the discharge proceedings, they would carry the colors to the Highlanders' Armory in Bleury street, where they will be deposited.

As the battalion marched in, in file, to the gymnasium of the old high school where probably most of them had, as school boys, played their pranks during the recess periods, it was noticed that although the number of Mons Ribands were not numerous; among the officers at least there was a considerable display of decorations and all ranks were wearing one, two, three and some even four wound stripes.

TURNED IN ARMS.

The battalion was formed up in the gymnasium in close column of half companies. After completing the parade the members of the battalion were passed first into the ordnance department where five men were on duty, receiving their arms including rifles, bayonets and scabbards, taking their names, checking them up with their equipment and giving receipts. Then they proceeded to another room where the barracks stores received their web equipment and blankets. It was arranged by the transport department, working in conjunction with the ordnance, that the men would not be required to carry their kit bags and these were brought up by transport from the station. After turning in the equipment they proceeded to another room where members of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were on hand to question them about future employment. Here each was given an identification card and a letter to the officer commanding the dispersal station, stating that every particular had been taken regarding their former employment and their wishes for employment in the future. In the cases of those who are unable to take up the work which they had in civilian life performed, these were instructed that they might call again at their leisure and arrangements would be made to give them a vocational training course at the expense of the Government that they might be fitted for some calling by which they will be able to earn an ample remuneration for the future.

Each man then proceeded to the pay office, where he was given his \$35 clothing allowance, his first month's war gratuity of \$75 and if married \$30 additional and his pay book made up to date and adjusted to include the two weeks' furlough which the Government has promised him. The average cheque that each one of these men would receive would probably be in the vicinity of from \$400 to \$500. The next and final stage in the proceedings was enacted at the discharge section of the barracks, where each man was called upon to produce his receipt for his equipment, a certificate that he had been interviewed by some official of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and his last pay certificate. He was then given his discharge papers and war service button. Those who reside out of town then proceeded to the transportation office, where ten members of the A. D. S. & T. staff were busy making out transport warrants that the men might proceed with the least possible delay to their homes.

An office was also opened in the barracks for the use of each man who wanted to take advantage of it, where he might apply to the repatriation league whose work it is to assist these men in getting back into civilian occupations which they most desire to follow.

Officer Originals Who Returned

Lt.-Col. R. H. L. Ewing,
D.S.O., M.C.
Major E. R. Pense, D.S.O.
Major S. J. Mathewson,
M.C.
Major A. Graffety, M.C.
Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C.
Capt. L. G. Black, M.C.
Capt. J. K. Boveridge, M.C.
Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C.

was showing flags of the Allies. All along St. James street, from the Champ de Mars up to Beaver Hall Hill, each business house showed its quota of flags and bunting, the banks making a particularly brilliant showing. A shield of the Royal arms surmounted by a large gold crown and profusely decorated with flags of all the Allies decorated the exterior of the Bank of Commerce.

"Welcome Home! Hallelujah! The Star Greets Our Conquering Heroes," read a streamer extending across St. James street outside The Star office, and "Bien Venu—Welcome Home," blazoned forth in red, white and blue at intervals along the street. Up University and along St. Catherine to Peel street, amid more red, white and blue and the flags of the nations and more slogans in French and English were displayed with such messages as "We Honor Our Defenders," "We Kept the Home Fires Burning," "Well Done, 42nd."

Messages of welcome from the city arranged by the citizens' reception committee adorned the entire route. In French and English they expressed pride in the returned heroes and their gratitude for their glorious deeds. "Your deeds will live forever," was a typical message, and then the French version, "Le souvenir de votre valeur vivra."

Mingled with the flags of the Allies were honor flags, proudly displayed. A flag cloth was employed in many places as a frill across the windows. Many decorators were seen to commence work at the eleventh hour while the crowd was already assembled. In some windows spectators waived their flags in their hands. In some cases decorations were torn from the windows because they obstructed the view.

Along the sidewalk flags were in every hand and pinned on every costume. Little boys did a thriving business, and had a splendid selection, so that every purchaser could display in addition to the Canadian emblem the flag of the land of his ancestors. "Hae ye no a Scotch flag?" one lady was heard to enquire of a little boy.

Tramway traffic on the west end circuits was suspended this morning about 9 o'clock when a trolley wire broke in St. Catherine street, Westmount. Under normal conditions this would have been aggravating enough, but this morning of all mornings in the year it caused no end of trouble.

Hundreds had left it until the last moment to take a car to Place Viger Station in order to greet the boys of the 42nd Highlanders and these were disappointed in that the cars were stalled. No one was injured when the wire broke.

The traffic manager of the Montreal Tramways Ltd., when explaining the tie-up to The Star this morning said that the regular schedule of the cars on the important routes was badly upset by the parade.

PIPES WELCOMED CLARK-KENNEDY, V.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Who Command-
ed 24th Battalion Reached
City Yesterday

LARGE CROWD AT STATION

Montreal Officer Went Over-
seas With 13th Battalion
as Captain, Won Victor-
ia Cross and D.S.O.

Ringed cheers, such as have greeted few returned soldiers since demobilization started, welcomed Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., D.S.O., former officer commanding the 24th Battalion, on his return to Montreal yesterday, from the Malta. As the only senior officer from Montreal who has won the Victoria Cross, and as an old officer of the Highlanders, Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy was given a typical Highland welcome, being greeted by the commanding officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, with a number of other officers of the overseas battalions from the 5th, while a number of their pipe band under Pipe Major Alex Gray were on hand to play the returning hero home as well as several returned officers of the 24th Battalion which Lieut.-Col. Clark Kennedy commanded when he won his V.C.

There was a large crowd at the station to greet the returning officers, who came by a military special, on the C. P. R. from the Malta to the Windsor street station, which arrived exactly on time.

Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy wore his "warmer" so that his many medal ribbons did not show. He was, however, immediately recognized as he reached the station, and was greeted with rousing cheers that left no doubt as to the warmth of his welcome home.

He was seemingly in excellent health, and little changed in appearance since he went overseas four and a half years ago with the 13th Royal Highland Battalion of Montreal. Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy was greeted by many old friends but had little to say as to his services overseas, and nothing at all as to the special services which won him his Victoria Cross and D.S.O. He merely said that everything had gone well and that they had a good trip across, with every possible attention, both on the vessel and on the train coming in, while he was delighted to get back to Montreal, and intended to enjoy his settling back to civilian life as soon as possible. He immediately left the train with his friends, to proceed to his home, the party being headed by the 5th R. C. H. pipers and a number of Highland officers.



LANCE-CORP. FRED FISHER,
of Montreal, who went over-
seas with the 13th Battalion
and won the Victoria Cross at
the second Battle of Ypres. He
was the first Canadian to win
the Cross during the War.
—Photo by Rice Studio.

OFFICERS AT STATION

Amongst the officers who were at the station to meet Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy were Major-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, O.C., the 5th R. H. C., Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantile, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. Eric McCuaig, D.S.O., Sir Herbert Ames, A. D. MacTior, vice-president of the C. P. R., Major Clarence McCuaig, Capt. Pitblado, of the 13th, Capt. Birchall, of the 5th R. H. C., Major Hartland Macdougall, 42nd, Capt. J. T. Ross, Capt. Herbert Kingston, M. C., Capt. R. Kane, Capt. T. W. Ludlow, and many other officers, as well as a large gathering of civilians, and Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy's personal friends.

Accompanying Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy on the train were several officers for this military district, including Lts. R. S. Baker, Sherbrooke; D. F. Corbett, E. Duncan, H. I. C. Kennedy, G. L. Ogilvie and I. F. Winter, of Montreal, with Lt. A. A. Tritsch, Toronto, who proceeded to his home by a later train.

Arrangements are being made by Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall and other officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders and the Highland overseas regiments to give a fitting reception later on to Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, since he went overseas as a captain and won his promotions and honors in the field. The deeds that won his Victoria Cross and D. S. O. have already been described in The Gazette.

Star April 4th 1919

THREE FORMER COMMANDERS OF THE 13TH BATTALION



Major-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., D.S.O., now commanding the Third Division, who took over the original battalion.



Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan, who succeeded Gen. Loomis and was killed in action in September, 1916.



Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, who succeeded Col. Victor Buchanan, in 1916.

LIEUT.-COL. K. M. PERRY

Star April 5th 1919



Commanding the 13th Royal Highlanders, who has just been invested with two bars to his D.S.O.



Arrival of 42nd in the
Winter 1917

HIGHLANDERS END 3,500 MILE TRAIL RHINE TO MONTREAL

Gallant 42nd Greeted By Rec-
ord Crowds and Great
Enthusiasm

IN TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Rolls of Cheers and Shouts
of Welcome For Killed
Lads of Many
Fights

The 42nd Highlanders yesterday morning ended their journey of 3,500 miles from the Rhine. With the honors of war laid thickly upon them, with the drums rolling and the pipers skirling the ancient pride and defiance, 550 officers and men of the battalion came home in the sunshine, four months to a day since they entered Mons in the final stage of the great conflict, three and a half years since they had slipped silently away from Montreal in the dawn. The city welcomed them with a full heart, which found expression in record crowds, in cheers and tears, in a screeching of whistles and clanging of bells, in gaily-decorated streets and buildings, in all the forms of personal, official and general homage that mind could suggest.

At ten minutes past nine the whistle of the Angus Shops shrieked the signal that the first of the two trains carrying the famous Montreal unit had passed Mile End, and immediately factory sirens and church bells in all parts of the city joined in a chorus of joyous discord that tingled the ears. In a few minutes the first train had arrived at Place Viger Station, where the band of the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment struck up welcoming airs as the men commenced to file out of the cars. Close behind the first train came the second, and in a brief space all the soldiers had detrained and formed rank on the platforms.

General Wilson, and staff officers, returned officers of the Highlanders, and leading citizens personally greeted Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., commanding officer of the 42nd, Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O., M.C., Major A. Grafty, M.C., and other officers of the unit. Guards of honor from the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders, the Highland Cadets, and several hundred returned veterans of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, with men of other regi-

Shops. As the volume of sound died away after a few minutes the band of the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment inside the station struck up a lively air and with a long hoot of the locomotive whistle, the first train with kilties came in, closely followed by the second.

On the platform stood a guard of honor from the 4th C.G.R., accompanied by a detachment of the 5th Royal Highlanders, with brass band, and a party of about 300 veterans of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd battalions. As the men detrained loaded with full kit, wearing their war-worn kilted costume and Balmoral caps, with their steel helmets strapped to their knapsacks and their bags with their belongings in their hands, they presented a picture of sturdy and vigorous manhood, rendered serious of mien by long contact with desperate things. Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding the Highlanders, and Majors E. R. Pease, D.S.O., M.C., and A. Grafty, M.C., of the battalion, were personally welcomed by General Wilson, Lt.-Col. Hill, G.S.O., Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., original commander of the 42nd, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, original commander of the 73rd, and other officers and civilians.

Officers and men of the transport units immediately took charge of the baggage of the kilties, who were then drawn up in rank with rifles at the slope. The colors of the regiment were brought from the train in charge of an escort with fixed bayonets, the "movie" men making a special effort to get a reel of this incident.

ORDER OF PARADE.

The procession from the station was headed by city mounted police, followed by the brass band and a company of the 5th Royal Highlanders wearing the jaunty Glengarry. Then came a detachment of Highland Cadets. Next followed the men of the Highland overseas units who had been previously returned to Canada. At their head walked Lt.-Col. Cantlie, Lt.-Col. Davidson, Regimental Sergeant-Major Clements of the 73rd, and Lt.-Col. Davidson's little son and Lt.-Col. Ewing leading, and the 42nd, Lt.-Col. Ewing leading, and the battalion being headed by the 42nd's pipe band, skirling the same wild airs as it skirled when it accompanied the fighting men into Mons. Midway in the column of the 42nd were the colors and escort. At the end of the parade were the transport waggons carrying the men's baggage, and a squad of city mounted police.

When the head of the procession turned out of the station into Berri street a cheer and shouts of welcome rolled from the mass of people. Lit-rolled the Union Jacks and Scottish flags were waved, trumpets and other noise-producing instruments were sounded. As the men of the 42nd swung into view in perfect marching order, with the morning sun glinting on the rifle barrels and throwing into the relief the bronzed, serious faces of the soldiers, the cheers gained in volume and swirled and eddied down the long, broad lines of citizens.

The police kept the route cleared with notable efficiency, and only here and there was there any semblance of the crowds breaking in on the column of the troops. Only in

men swung up Peel street and to the skirts of their "march past" tune, "Wha Saw the Forty-Second?" they passed the barracks and filed in at the northern entrance. There the glorious pilgrimage was ended, the muster roll was called for the last time on active service and the men dismissed to become civilians once more. For them the war has become a memory, a vivid one, perhaps, for many, for there were few who did not bear upon their tunics the badges of distinctions won or wounds received.

Though thousands of civilians, relatives and friends, formed a solid mass about the armory, filling Peel street from St. Catherine to Burnside street, only the soldiers were admitted to the barracks. Here an impressive ceremony took place when the battalion took leave of its colors. Formed in close column of companies in the assembly hall, where the space was too limited to permit the full ceremony being carried out, the men were called to attention by the battalion commander, Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O. and bar, M.C., Croix de Chevalier, who said: "Now men, we shall salute the colors for the last time as a battalion on service. The space is limited, so be careful in fixing bayonets." Then the command, "Fix—Bayonets, Royal Salute, Present—Arms." There was no room for the band and the salute was unaccompanied by the usual National Anthem, but to those who understood military traditions, there was a gripping tenseness in the ceremony.

BATTALION WAS DISMISSED.

There was no speech-making. The colors were encased after the salute and borne from the room by an armed guard and the battalion was dismissed and the men allowed to join their waiting relatives outside. Those without homes in Montreal were given quarters in the barracks and all were ordered to report at nine o'clock this morning for the final demobilization, when the men will be passed individually from the army into civilian life once more.

It was at first intended to carry through the demobilization yesterday, holding the men in barracks until each had been given his final discharge, a war service button, all his back pay and the first month's instalment of the war service gratuity, and transportation to whatever point on the continent he wished to make his home, but it was finally decided that twenty-four hours' leave with their families and friends would please the men better and the demobilization will be concluded today instead. Each soldier was required to leave his rifle, side arms, Webb equipment and water bottle behind, but was allowed to retain his shrapnel helmet as a souvenir.

About one hundred and seventy men were discharged yesterday and last evening. They were given the option of receiving their discharge or taking advantage of the twenty-four hours' leave, with preference being given to the men living out of town. It was mainly the latter who received their final papers yesterday.

The streets over which the troops marched had received a special cleaning by order of the civic authorities, and appreciative remarks were heard concerning the improvement which facilitated the movement of the soldiers enabled vehicle

STIR R.
ON C.

Parade
20,000
Veter

ITALIAN

Took Sa
Wilson
ed Re
of Hig

Another d
have mark
of the Char
terday mo
scarred vet
Highlanders
Col. R. L.
had a narco
welcomed
Wilson, C.
Martin, acc
ghielmonti,
General Joh
General W.
other office
won distin
scene a th
remarkable
manner in
of the Mon
war have
people, and
nome-comin
their pber
soldiers ma
and the es
panoran
memoria
There wa
Champ
it would
numbers b
20,000 pe
ground, up
culty than
police, at
the appr
ever, wpa
tion, and
pageant
lately ch
tallon car
of camp
with mal
bands fil
play
A more
tary d
gined, h
zens w
ter to
It w the
warm
men, L
Home
crowd
time
the clath

DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED HOME YESTERDAY

Written for the Star by a Staff
Correspondent in London.

Four years ago this very time each day numbers of fine stalwart young men were to be seen entering the old Armoury of the 15th Royal Highlanders on Beuery street. They entered a bit shyly and most of them were somewhat self-conscious. They took their places in the line behind the tables and answered the questions put to them. When they left the building, for the majority of them life had slipped around to a new angle. They had changed their destinies.

They had joined the 42nd battalion, of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. They had put on the uniform, they drilled and trained and one morning in June, the 10th of June, very quietly they marched down Bleury street and on through the business district before it had roused to the day's work to the steamer Hersperlan.

That was four years ago. These four wonderful terrible years were the most eventful the world has known. The 42nd battalion took no small part in shaping the events of those years toward their destined end. Nobly and gloriously they upheld the traditions of Canada and of the parent regiment, the Black Watch. Those shy young men of four years ago have shown courage, bravery, endurance and determination to give the gods to wonder.

The 42nd battalion is home once more. Its not the same unit that went away. From Ypres to Passchendaele, up and down that long barbed-wire line there are graves, graves of men who fought and died, and nobly daring—died. In England, still and in Canada there are others, crippled, maimed, blinded. But these who have come back carried on, upheld the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly come marching home.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915 and entrained for Shorncliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. There was a gradual and more thorough weeding-out of unfit men than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver ~~harness~~ was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place to puttees rolled to below the top of the stocking. A new badge was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42 - R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Ordnance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glenarry.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Boulogne in that famous troopship "Queen" early in October, was Lt. Col. George S. Canille, who then wore the Long Service Medal. For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now. Other officers were Major Bartlett McMillan, a graduate of the Royal Military College, whose grave at Longdon is a sacred spot in the memories of his unit, Capt. J. K. Beveridge, who had 1 year's service and was with the Black Watch in North Africa was the Battalion Quarter Master. Among the non-commissioned officers too, there

enced more than one particularly severe hour — notably on March 24 and during the last week of May — heavily casualties being then sustained through the concentration of the evening fire.

Then came the second of June, as bad a day as any the Canadians knew during all the long four years. I will make no attempt to describe the action, as a whole but only in so far as the 42nd is concerned. And in this, their first big defensive action, their first battle of any real proportion they proved themselves.

The story of the 42nd in this, the third attack on Ypres is really the story of the four separate companies. Being in support the battalion was split up, the different companies being sent to points at which the line was seriously threatened.

was already on duty; he began to dig the heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were received to send A company to Maple Cope to reinforce the 8th Brigade. B company was despatched to the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the R line. The other two companies were ordered to hold the railway line behind Hooge and effect junction with the P. P. C. L. I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters details, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies - in Zillebeke switch.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

The 2nd of June show is one of the most confused actions in which the Canadians took part. Units were scattered and new fighting units formed of various details, and parties lost or bewildered such as could be gathered to throw in against an enemy overwhelming in strength, with a terrific and terribly efficient concentration of artillery behind him. Through it all the four companies of the 42nd, behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. To tell the entire story would occupy too much space. "A" Company probably suffered heaviest. Under great pressure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillbake communication trench, a distance of perhaps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up Border Lane to connect with the P. P. C. L. I. who were in danger of being cut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, warding off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualties were 392. But it was largely owing to the determined efforts of the 42nd that great disaster was averted.

TWO WEEKS' REST.

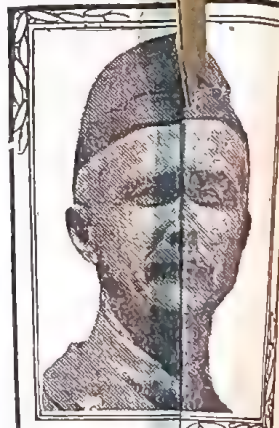
On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relieved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. The tour was notable for the patrol work accomplished.

From the Hooze district in July the battalion went up to Ypres and was quartered in the cavalry barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches and on this occasion, as on many others, Sergt. A. N. J.

THE FIGHTING COMMANDERS OF
LT.-COL. G. S. CANTLIE, LT.-COL. BARRETT McLEW.
D.S.O. NAN, D.S.O.



The man who took them over.



Who died "a there." The m

Objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that objective on that fatal day. Despite the information that had been sent back, "the artillery barrage utterly failed," to quote official documents. The Hun front line was not touched by the concentrated fire. The shells fell on the support trenches and to the right. In the front line trench the enemy could be seen standing almost shoulder to shoulder, with machine guns every few yards, waiting grimly for the attack.

In the face of this the 42nd went over. They plunged ahead through a withering fire. Men fell on every side. To advance even a few feet meant that one had the luck that comes only once in years. Only a few men got within one hundred yards of the enemy trench, the rest had fallen before that spray of lead.

A Roll Call.

On Tara Hill when the roll was called 266 all ranks answered their names. Two-thirds of this splendid battalion had fallen.

They went back into billets, were reinforced by drafts, trained and mourned their dead. It was then that the 42nd became really a fighting, close-knit ask-no-quarter unit such as big men love to command. That day cemented them. That day, as Kipling says: "They saw their dead."

But because of their heavy casualties, and depleted strength, they were not called on again for some time. During the two ensuing hours in which the battalion was called upon to support attacks and hold the line, severe casualties were sustained, so that it was as a unit greatly reduced in strength that the battalion turned north on the long trek to the Neuville St. Vaast sector opposite Vimy Ridge, which was to be their next field of operations. On this front they carried on during the long winter as practically all the battalions did, taking their turn in the line, harassing the enemy and making themselves obnoxious to the Hun.

On New Year's Day they organized a most successful raid which resulted in the infliction of many casualties, the destruction of carefully prepared works and the capture of two prisoners, sufficient indeed, for identification purposes. On the 2nd of January Major S. C. Norworthy, D.S.O., who had many times distinguished himself, especially during the action on the Somme, took over command of the battalion, temporarily, as the

be directed. To s protection was feel
almost futile. And the 42nd bel con
that position for th hours until the
Hun was swept fr the hill, and the
42nd moreover to the small part the
the sweeping. Dg this time the sent
gallant men expos themselves to rise.
consolidate the pos they had wa. On t
blocked the trench and strengthened to t
the ditch. called

On April 11, they tallied up Three hundred m. They went back There they were the magnificent in the capture of there they incorp as brethren 240 m tallion, the third raised by the 6th of Canada, which tunately, owing warfare had been Towards the en tallion was in more at Vimy a of heavy shelling of gas.

PASSCHENDAELE
The late Lieut.
Lennan, D.S.O., a Bartlett
confidence, respected
all ranks at this
mand of the battle
returned from Cal
been invalided.

[illegible]

DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED HOME YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

ing, they were ever ready to move on an instant's notice; and towards the end of June they went down south of Arras and held the support line in the Neuville Vitasse sector. During these weeks the battalion, like all others, was greatly weakened by the epidemic of influenza which had made its appearance.

Toward the middle of July they were in the line for a short period in the Mercatel sector. They annoyed the enemy quite constantly here. There is a touch of grimness in the account of one of the many raids (there were too many for enumeration) when it is stated that "It was only the greatest ill-luck in having to kill all the enemy encountered that prevented the capture of prisoners."

AT AMIENS.

Then came the great day. On July 30 the battalion moved off, destination unknown. They passed behind Amiens and entered country new to the Corps. Here were French troops, who greeted them wildly and went into ecstasies when the pipes skirled through the village streets.

And it was during this period, when the battalion was keyed up to high tension, when the atmosphere was such that one might expect any unexpected event to break their morale, that a great tragedy befell. The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., was killed by enemy shell-fire as he was reconnoitering the ground over which the battalion was to make its great advance. Few leaders have been mourned as was he. But, instead of disheartening the men the sad event bred in them the determination to avenge.

On August 4, the day following the death of Lt.-Col. McLennan, the battalion moved. Or rather it was the night following for all the move to the south had been made under cover of darkness. The enemy was sure deceived by the neatest bit of camouflage of the war, and the formidable Canadians were preparing to attack in the neighborhood of Kemmel, far to the north.

BEGINNING THE END.

On the night of August 6 the battalion very quietly entered Gentilles Wood. The following night was spent in Salamander trench. On August 8 the attack began.

The 7th brigade according to the plan was to follow the 9th brigade and, leapfrogging them, was to push on. Up ahead was the 9th ready to go over at the zero hour. They jumped off and the 42nd, the centre battalion of the 7th brigade, moved off from their assembly position and advanced 7,000 yards to the point where the 9th rested from their labors. So far all had gone well. The foot-bridge across the river Luce and the swamps on each side, a bridge some 200 yards long was crossed. It was somewhat smashed and was under shell-fire but the battalion crawled and climbed and, giving no thought to the shell-flung spray, reached the

of direction in that labyrinth of trenches will never be known. Later they didn't and some parties wandered far afield, bombing for scores of yards inside the German lines. However, after two hours the first objective was reached, the Rouvroy-Parvillers road. In answer to the happy signal, "B" and "C" companies started across No Man's Land to the aid of the first party. Despite heavy machine gun fire they plunged on and shortly after the counter-attacks began.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

They came from both sides. The object was to cut off the daring men who had advanced so far. And that they were defeated is owed largely to the work of two heroes who gave their lives unhesitatingly, who died as bravely as ever men did die. Seeing the danger, Lan-Cpl. Howes and Pte. Legallais took their machine gun sections out into the open, across the road and held them there, beating back the enemy until they both were killed.

And then there was Pte. T. Dineson. Through all that fighting he stands out, an example to the others, a leader, a man without fear.

Whenever there was a danger there was Dineson with bayonet or with bomb. He made success possible and he won the V.C.

Supports were sent up. Two companies of the 49th were flung in. Whole platoons were lost in that network of trenches but ever the fight went on. At last, having won the position, and consolidated it on August 16 the battalion was relieved and went back to Quesnill for a well-deserved rest. Two days later the 7th brigade was inspected by M. Clemenceau, Premier of France, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the only brigade in the corps thus honored. And they were thanked in glowing terms for their marvellous efforts.

Twenty-five Military Medals were won that day at Parvillers.

Once again the corps moved, once again in darkness. On the night of August 25 the 42nd were in Arras. During the attack on the following day they were in brigade support. They moved forward behind the attacking battalions until these were held up, finally coming to a halt behind the ruins of Monchy-le-Proux. Here an intense bombardment caught them and caused many casualties.

AT ARRAS.

Then orders came for the unit to prepare to bomb their way through another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Proux and the Arras-Cambrai road. It was an astonishingly strong system, but in a remarkably short time all plans were made. Each company was given its definite work. And each company succeeded. For over six hours the different parties bombed and fought their way, much of the time with the bayonet through this strong belt of fortifications. The front was a mile in width, they struggled to their objectives, one thousand yards behind the first opposition. And their sturdy

might be added, is not conducive to untroubled slumber.

WEARY, BUT CONFIDENT.

On the 28th the attacking battalions were held up. On the following day the 42nd again attacked. They were weary, and they sorely needed rest. At three in the morning they moved off to take up the position. At eight they swept forward. Suddenly they came upon wire in a place where there should not have been any. And behind the wire, from the railway embankment that was their first objective came pelting streams of bullets. The wire ran in front of an ammunition dump. They forced their way through it. Beyond was the Cambrai-Douai road. Men fell on every side before that constant hail of machine-gun bullets. But on they went. Across the road was another dump. Here posts were established and a line maintained. A frontal attack on the embankment was out-

advancing troops, until on November 10 they took over from the C.L.I. on the outskirts of Mons.

AT MONS.

At almost any time the armistice would be signed and there ahead the most historical city of the Every man in the battalion was ing, more than that, was anxious that to the 42nd should fall the lot of forcing the enemy out before peace came. They pressed forward.

At points there was stiff opposition. But by one in the morning the railway station was reached, at 3 the attacking companies had swept through the town and established an outpost line on the high ground to the east of the town, and when broke the inhabitants came fearfully from their cellars and could believe they were not still dreaming as they stared at stalwart, bearded strangers who begged politely

TWO HIGHLANDERS WITH 13 BATT. WON VICTORIA CROSS

Sergt. Herman Jones Good,
Pte. John Croak, New
Brunswick Men

LATTER DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieut.-Col. Perry, Command-
ing 13th Battalion, Award-
ed Two Bars to the
D.S.O.

Cable advices received yesterday told that Sergt. Herman Good, of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada, had been granted the Victoria Cross, which was personally presented by King George at Buckingham Palace.

Sergt. Good did not go over with the original 13th, but enlisted with the reinforcement companies. Later he was attached to the 13th. He won his rank as sergeant overseas, and saw a good deal of service with the 13th. He won the Victoria Cross while still a corporal, with the 13th R.H.C. The official account of his exploit says:

"Corporal Herman Jones Good, of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, for the most conspicuous bravery, and leading in attack his company, which was held up by a heavy fire from three machine-guns, which seriously delayed the advance. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Good rushed forward alone, killing several of the garrison and capturing the remainder.

"Later, Good, while alone, encountered a battery of 5.9's which were in action. Collecting three men of his section he charged the battery under point blank fire, and captured the entire crew of the three guns. Despite his wound this gallant N.C.O. continued with his platoon to the final objective, and only left the line when it had been made secure and he had been ordered to do so."

Sergt. Good is 31 years of age, a son of Walter Good, of Bathurst, N.B. He had been in Montreal some time before the war, and enlisted with the 13th, with a reinforcing company. He went to France in April, 1916, and was wounded two months later, but shortly after returned to the front to win the Victoria Cross. He was a farmer before he became a soldier.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD.

At the same time that Good won his Victoria Cross another soldier of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada also earned the much-coveted decoration, which cost him his life. This was another Montreal soldier, Private John Bernard Croak.

The official announcement of his

decease of the 13th. He is a son of Commissioner Perry of the R.N.W. M.P., and was an officer with the 6th R.H.C. here before he joined the 13th for overseas service.

19.

THE GLORIOUS AND IMPERISHABLE RECORD OF CANADA'S BLACK WATCH ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

(Continued from Page 12.)

another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Preux and the Arras-Cambrai road. It was an astonishingly strong system, but in a remarkably short time all plans were made. Each company was given its definite work. And each company succeeded. For over six hours the different parties bombed and fought their way, much of the time with the bayonet, through this strong belt of fortifications. The front was a mile in width, they struggled to their objectives, one thousand yards behind the first opposition. And their sturdy fight made the great advance of the following day possible. They inflicted heavy losses and their booty included three 4.1 howitzers, three .77 mm. field guns, one anti-tank gun, two trench mortars and eighteen machine guns. Their casualties were 45 all ranks.

Two days later the battalion was into it again, and once again by courage and dashing aggressiveness made advance possible. They took over the Bois du Sart salient. Here their line was advanced some five hundred yards beyond the flanks. The flanks were to come up and press on, and the 42nd was to go on with them, with Jigsaw Wood, Artillery Hill and Botry Village as the objectives.

Working And Fighting.

For the next ten days they were moved about, with hardly a chance to really rest. Sept 9 found them once again in the line, now at Sauchy-Cauchy facing the Canal du Nord. In a hard-fought battle, they were losing to Vancouver, though they were losing to Vancouver. This was decided last night, when the Stanley Cup. East for the world's hockey title and play Canadians, champions of the for the second time in three seasons championship a few years ago, will of players who won the world's The Seattle club, composed largely

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 15. — Special to The Standard.

Night

in Great Game Last

the most historical city of the war. Every man in the battalion was willing, more than that, was anxious that to the 42nd should fall the honor of forcing the enemy out before peace came. They pressed forward.

At points there was stiff opposition. But by one in the morning the railway station was reached, at 3 a.m. the attacking companies had swept through the town and established an outpost line on the high ground to the east of the town, and when day broke the inhabitants came fearfully from their cellars and could scarce believe they were not still dreaming as they stared at stalwart, be-skirted strangers who begged politely for a chance to wash.

Then the city went wild. The pipe band marched in at seven. But before that the streets were jammed. From back behind Valenciennes the in billets at Vicoigne, remaining there until the 6th. They went on through Valenciennes to take over from the 49th Battalion at Onnaing. But the line was going too fast. Each day the battalion went forward progress had been triumphal. But here was rejoicing indeed. After the companies had passed through in the dark hours before dawn—the scout officer and signalling officer asked permission to establish battalion headquarters in the Hotel de Ville. They could have had the building as a billet for their batmen if they had wished.

They were asked to wait. From the vault was brought a gorgeous ancient volume, the Gold Book. In it they were invited to inscribe their names. And the last inscription in that book was the signature of King Albert, written in 1913.

The story closes. At eleven o'clock that same morning the "Cease Fire" sounded. Proud indeed is the record of this battalion. Great deeds they wrought and though their labors were arduous, though they fought amid surroundings filthy and unclean, though their hearts were wrung by the knowledge of the cruelties of the enemy, the 42nd Battalion fought fair, and came out of four years of danger, misery and toil with hands clean and honor unstained.

"Their name liveth for evermore."

THE GLORIOUS AND IMPERISHABLE RECORD OF CANADA'S BLACK WATCH ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

42nd Highlanders Return to Montreal After Four
Years of Glorious Service for King and Coun-
try at the Front—Fired the Last Shot of the War
and Made the Last Great Capture—Their
Names Inscribed in the Gold Book of the City
of Mons

(For illustrations see Page 1 of Supplement).

The 42nd Battalion, Royal High-landers of Canada, a unit of the Can-adian Expeditionary Force, is home again in Montreal.

It is not the same unit that left Montreal in the wee sma' hours of Monday, June 10, 1915. Oh, no! Many of the boys who then marched to the skirl o' the pipes down Bleury street and on through the business district to the SS. Hesperian, now sleep beneath the poppies in Fland-er's fields and elsewhere in the bat-tle zones in France. From Ypres to Parvillers, up and down that long battle-line there are graves, graves of men who fought and dared, and nobly daring—died. In England still and in Canada there are others, crip-pled, maimed, blinded. But those who have come back carried on, up-held the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly, and with colours flying, entered their home city on the morn-ing of Tuesday, March 11, 1919—four months to a day after the capture of Mons, where they fought the last great battle of the war. "Their Name Liveth for Evermore."

Arrival in England.

The original battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915, and entrain-ed for Shorncliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. Various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver "harness" was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place to puttees-rolled to below the top of the hose. A new badge was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42—R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Or-dnance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Bou-logne in that famous troopship "Queen" early in October, was Lieut.-Col. George S. Cantlie, who then wore the Long Service Medal. For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now.

vice and it was the experience of all these that did much to make the battalion the efficient fighting unit that it became.

The First Casualty.

On October 11 the Battalion left the little French box-cars in which they had moved up from Boulogne and marched into billets at Flittré. A few days later they went up through Bailleul into Belgium and then began their initiation into modern war-fare. Two platoons nightly went into the line. On the 18th of October the battalion had its first casualty, Capt. L. H. Curry, of "B" Company was killed with Capt. Hutton Crowdy, of the 13th, the sis-ter Battalion of the 42nd, by a shell from the enemy trench mortar.

During the next few weeks the Battalion found out that war under modern conditions by no means con-sists of "going over the top" continu-ously, or repelling attacks with the bayonet, nor yet standing in a trench and peering through a periscope. Into their ken there came the phrase "working party." There were trenches to be dug, wire to be put out, revetting to be done, rations, ammunition and water to be carried.

At the end of their first experience in the trenches as a unit, they were highly complimented by General Currie on the manner in which they had conducted themselves, improved the position and strengthened the line. The only serious event during the three weeks was on January 11 when the enemy concentrated on the line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded were the casualties.

In The Trenches.

From that on the 42nd took its turn in the trenches with the other battalions, providing working par-ties, raided the enemy trenches and were raided in turn, mourned those who "went west"—happily they were few—and carried on as was usual in a sector where no big attacks devel-oped. Early in March the battalion moved up to Popervoughe and took over a sector of line astride the Ypres-Manin Road.

Between March and May they ex-perienced more than one particularly severe hour—notably on March 21 and during the last week of May—heavily casualties being then sustain-

being seriously threatened. It began with a heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were received to send A company to Maple Copse to reinforce the 8th Brigade. B company was despatched to the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the R line. The other two companies were ordered to hold the railway line behind Hooze and effect a junction with the P.P.C.L.I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters de-tails, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies in Zillebeke switch.

Through it all the 'four' companies of the 42nd behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. "A" Company probably suf-fered heaviest. Under great pres-sure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillebeke com-munication trench, a distance of per-haps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up Border Lane to connect with the P.P.C.L.I. who were in danger of being shut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, ward-ing off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualties were 392.

Two Weeks' Rest.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relieved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. In July the battalion went up to Ypres, was quartered in the cavalry barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches. The unit returned to Steenvoorde, which was becoming like a home to the men, and on August 2 marched once more into Ypres. On the fol-lowing day there was a most unfor-tunate occurrence. The Bosche made a direct hit on the quarters of "C" Company with an H. E. shell. Ten other ranks were killed, nine dead of wounds and forty-three were wound-ed.

The following day they went into the line once more for eight days. When they came out they said fare-well to that salient of evil memory. After a period of training at Steen-voorde the Division entrained for the Somme.

It was on Sept. 3rd that the Bat-talion entrained and for three weary days they meandered southwards. For three more days they marched from town to town until the 13th, when they took up their position in the brickfields at Albert. An attack was imminent. The entire battalion knew it, and they were not surprised to receive orders on the 15th to pro-ceed to the brigade assembly point at Usna Hill. They arrived about 11 a.m. and from the assembly point went on to the low ground north of the Pozieres road and then moved forward to the jumping off line of Sugar trench.

On the following afternoon the bat-talion went over the top again. Their

On Apr
They tall
Three hur
They wi
There the
the magni
in the ca
there th
ranks as
73rd Batt
had been
Highland
Toward
talion wa
more at
of heavy
of gas.

The la
Lennan,
confident
all ranks
mand of
returned
had been

Until
outstand
in Avlor
artillery
On Au
Grenay,
tor in w
months
ingenult

It wa
talion e
climbin
hommes
Familla
the orig
des Cal
unharm
through
Familla
close t
their fi
And in
the day
through
fine the
were.

The
assault
They w
exposed
ualties.
every

On t
into ti
shell J
tions.
before
positio

On J
tempte
plished
machin
the gr

In t
acted
Camer
on Yo
succes
milit

ed through the concentration of the evening fire.

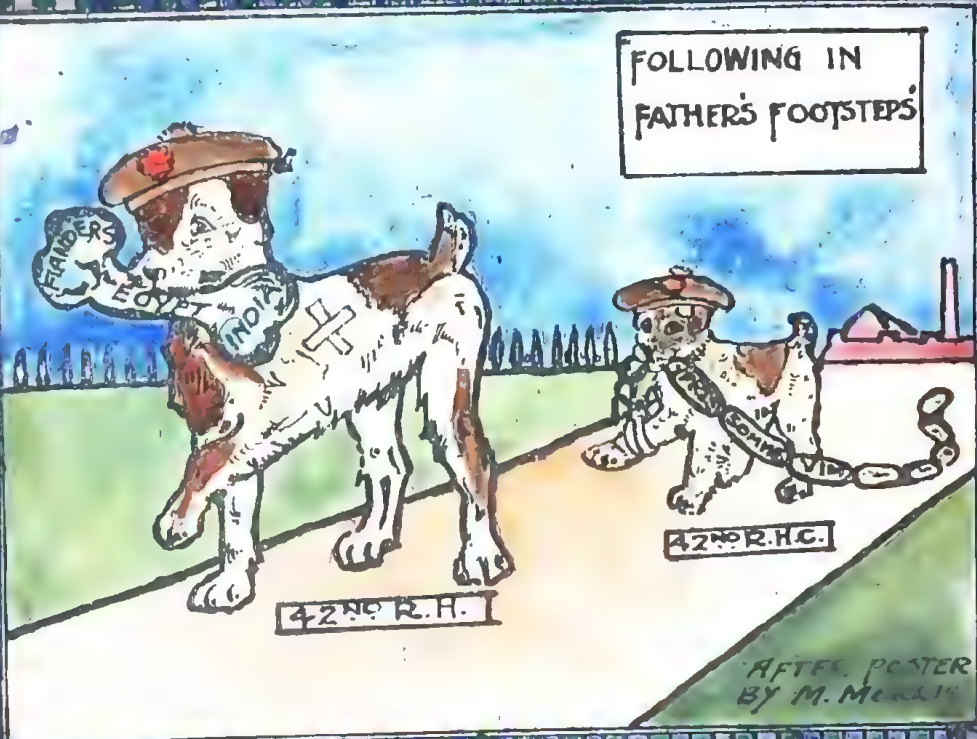
objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that objective on that fatal day. Despite

C. M. Horsey joined as Lieutenant; was awarded the Mons Star, and was killed in action in April, 1916.

THIRD
CHRISTMAS
DINNER.



FRANCE
25TH
DEC 1917.



PT. TOM A. JACK.
FRANCE DEC. 1917.

FOUR V.C'S WON BY 13TH BATTALION

295 Other Decorations Awarded to Men of Famous Fighting Unit

FROM YPRES TO MONS

Eight Thousand Men Passed Through Battalion; of 35 Original Officers Only Three Remain

The 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, which is about to be welcomed home after four years' active service overseas, was the first Montreal infantry battalion to be mobilized and ready for active service, and it enjoys the distinction of being by order of number the first Montreal battalion in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the fact that it bore what is regarded by the superstitious as an unlucky number, apparently never troubled those who were in it. Going over with the "Old Firsts," the Royal Highlanders received their baptism of blood in the Second Battle of Ypres, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of April, 1915, and they continued in the fight right up to the triumphal days of last November when they with other units of the Canadian army entered the historic town of Mons. The battalion has indeed achieved a wonderful record during the war, having participated in every engagement that the Canadians have fought in since the 1st Division arrived in France in February, 1915, including the Second Battle of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Third Battle of Ypres (Sanctuary Wood), Battle of the Somme, (Mouquet Farm, Regina Trench and North Practice Trench), Vimy Ridge, Lens, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Canal du Nord, Drocourt-Queant Line, Mons.

During the four years of active service that the 13th experienced, some eight thousand men passed through the battalion, and at the present time practically none of the men still remain with the battalion who proceeded to France early in 1915 on its strength. Of the thirty-five original officers, only two still remain with the present regiment. Included in those officers of the original unit who made the supreme sacrifice were many prominent Montrealers, who were connected with the 5th Royal Highlanders, for some years before the war and whose names include Lt.-Col. Victor Buchanan, Major E. C. Norserworthy, Major F. P. Buchanan, Capt. Gerald Lees, Capt. Guy Drummond, Capt. G. D. McGibbon, Capt. Hutton Crowdy, Capt. "Deacon" Smith, Lt. C. M. Horsey, Lt. Melville Green-shields and Lt. R. D. Smith.

THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties were as follows: Killed, 756; died of wounds, 147; wounded, 5,201; prisoners, 158; missing, 288.

Of the original officers who left Montreal in 1914 with the 13th Battalion, one officer is now a major-general, commanding a division, another is a brigadier-general, commanding a brigade, while no less

pass, our course being more difficult on account of having to pass through two small woods right at the start, which in some places were filled with barbed wire. I was wearing shorts, and my knees were ripped in a dozen places by the time we had passed through.

"At one stage we were held up by a very strong machine gun nest for 45 minutes, but we worked our way forward by crawling through the long grass until held up by rifle grenades.

"We then signaled for two tanks in the offing, which came up, but were put out of action.

A TIMELY ARRIVAL.

"The situation was beginning to look bad, as we could not raise our heads without drawing a storm of bullets, when a Stokes gun arrived, after a few rounds from which a white flag appeared from the trench and we took about sixty prisoners.

"From here we progressed easily to the end of our three mile advance, after which other units passed through. Our men displayed wonderful ability in outflanking strong machine gun nests, and we alone captured eight trench mortars, 31 machine guns and 18 guns and howitzers. We must in all have overcome nearly 50 machine guns.

"I secured another periscope exactly like the one at home, and a Hun revolver.

"We had another fairly stiff turn for nearly a week afterwards, with almost daily fighting, so I am not sorry to be getting a little rest. Last night I slept in the edge of a wood, with a raincoat over me, getting to bed at 3.15 a.m., but slept like a top. I am quite happy now if I get four or five hours sleep in a night.

"We lost some very good officers killed, including Arthur Solater, who was a splendid officer, Charlie Hyde of Montreal, and two others, besides several wounded.

"We have not had a drop of rain for 18 days, and the dust on the roads is somewhat terrific. It has, however, been splendid for our operations.

"Bart McLennan's death was a big blow to the 42nd. We relieved the 42nd the last time we took over trenches, and buried a lot of their dead who had been killed in trench to trench fighting."

VICTORIA CROSSES WON BY 13TH MEN

Lieut. Corp. Fisher First Canadian to Get Decoration
In Great War

WAS KILLED IN ACTION

Corp. Good and Pte. Croak
Honored—Lt.-Col. Clark
Kennedy Won Decoration With 24th

Three Victoria Crosses were awarded soldiers of the 13th Battalion and an officer who went over with that battalion, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, won that coveted decoration while in command of the 24th Battalion.

Following are the deeds for which the awards were made:

Lance-Corporal F. Fisher, No. 24,066, the first Canadian to win the decoration in the late war — "On April 23rd, 1915, in the neighborhood of St. Julien he went forward with a machine gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire and most gallantly assisted covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line, and was himself killed, while bringing his machine gun into action, under heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports."

Corporal H. J. Good, No. 445,120 — "For most conspicuous bravery and leading when in attack his company was held up by heavy fire from three machine guns, which were seriously delaying the advance. Realizing the gravity of the situation, this N.C.O. dashed forward alone, killing several of the garrison, and capturing the remainder. Later on Corporal Good while alone, encountered a battery of 5.9 inch guns, which were in action at the time. Collecting three men of his section, he charged the battery under point-blank fire and captured the entire crews of three guns.

Pte. John B. Croak, No. 445,213 — "For most conspicuous bravery in attack when having become separated from his section he encountered a machine gun nest, which he bombed and silenced, taking the gun and crew prisoners. Shortly afterwards he was severely wounded, but refused to desist.

"Having rejoined his platoon, a very strong point containing several machine guns was encountered. Pte. Croak, however, seeing an opportunity, dashed forward alone and was almost immediately followed by the remainder of the platoon in a brilliant charge. He was the first to arrive at the trench line, into which he led his men, capturing three machine guns and bayonetting or capturing the entire garrison.

"The perseverance and valor of this gallant soldier, who was again severely wounded and died of his wounds, were an inspiring example

his men, and sent back very clear reports.

"On the next day he again showed valorous leadership in the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line and Upton Wood. Though severely wounded soon after the start, he refused aid, and dragged himself to a shell hole, from which he could observe. Realizing that his exhausted troops could advance no further he established a strong line of defence and thereby prevented the loss of most important ground. Despite intense pain and serious loss of blood he refused to be evacuated for over five hours, by which time he had established the line in a position from which it was possible for the relieving troops to continue the advance.

"It is impossible to over-estimate the results achieved by the valor and leadership of this officer."

to all.

AT MACHINE GUN NESTS.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O. — "For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and skilful leading on August 27 and 28, 1918, when in command of his battalions. On the 27th he led his battalion with great bravery and skill from Crow and Aigrette trenches in front of Wancourt to the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. From the outset the brigade of which the 24th Battalion was the central unit, came under very heavy shell and machine gun fire, suffering many casualties, especially amongst leaders. Appreciating the vital importance to the brigade front of a lead by the centre, and undismayed by annihilating fire, Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy, by sheer personality and initiative, inspired his men and led them forward. On several occasions he set an outstanding example by leading parties straight at the machine gun nests which were holding up the advance, and overcame these obstacles.

"By controlling the direction of neighboring units and collecting men who had lost their leaders, he rendered valuable services in strengthening the line, and enabled the whole brigade front to move forward.

"By the afternoon, very largely due to the determined leadership of this officer and disregard for his own life, his battalion, despite heavy losses, had made good the maze of trenches west of Cherisy and Cherisy Village, had crossed the Sensee river bed, and had occupied Occident Trench in front of the heavy wire of the Fresnes-Rouvroy line; under continuous fire he then went up and down his line until far into the night, improving the position, giving wonderful encouragement to

PROVED HEROES IN FIRST BIG FIGHT

Historic Stand of 13th Battalion at Second Battle of Ypres

FIRST USE OF POISON GAS

Skill of Officers and Courage of Men Saved Critical Situation—First Canadian V.C.

As the 13th Battalion will probably arrive in Montreal on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres, a special interest attaches to the story of the heroic stand of Montreal's famous Highland Battalion during one of the most critical engagements of the war, when hemmed in by the Germans and outnumbered ten to one, they held fast for two days and two nights, without the aid of reinforcements and with practically no artillery support, occasioned by the abnormally meagre supply of ammunition which existed in the early days of the war. In this gallant stand, four officers and over 200 men were killed, while of the remainder of the battalion, 12 officers and 400 men were wounded, many of whom were taken prisoners.

It will be remembered that the Canadian Division after a comparatively short experience in trench warfare, was moved from Fieurbais to Ypres, about the 13th of April, 1915 in order to take over a certain portion of the line and thus relieve the French, who were at that time holding the greater part of the entire Western front.

The Canadian Division thus took over from the French troops on the 15th of April and four days later, orders were received to the effect that the 13th Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment in the line on the night of April 21st. On the night of the scheduled relief was to be before the out, a number of officers accordingly order

time when every moment gained was of inestimable value.

Meanwhile, Major McCuaig, whose company was now holding the extreme left of the entire British line and whose flank was "in the air," decided to form a defensive flank by extending two platoons of his company in echelon formation along the ditch in the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, in an endeavor to prevent the Germans from surrounding his position. During the whole of the first terrible night, this gallant company, assisted by a few Algerians, whom Major McCuaig had succeeded in rallying, successfully held off attack after attack and maintained their flank against the most persistent attempts on the part of the Germans to dislodge them. All through the night, the battalion machine-gun section, under Lieut. J. G. Ross, rendered the most invaluable assistance and no small portion of the credit for this gallant stand may be attributed to the bravery of this fearless officer and his men.

RUNNER GOT THROUGH.

Towards morning, Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, who had by this time been informed of the desperate situation by means of a runner who managed to get through the German line after several runners had already been killed in the attempt, decided to reinforce the hard-pressed line with the assistance of the two remaining platoons of No. 8 Company, which were still in reserve at St. Julien, together with a company of the Buffs, which had been sent forward by General Turner, G.O.C., 3rd Brigade, as the only reinforcements available, and which had arrived at battalion headquarters about midnight.

As the enemy now held a considerable portion of the Poelcapelle road, it was decided to advance to the assistance of the battalion by making a detour to the right of the 13th Battalion line and thence along the trenches to the front held by the 13th. Thus the early dawn found a party of about 260 men, under the command of Major V. C. Buchanan, proceeding across the open fields and laden down with 20,000 rounds of spare ammunition. Just as it became daylight, the 16th Battalion line was reached and in a comparatively short space of time the reinforcements arrived at the hard-pressed line of the 13th, where the situation had by this time become most critical, owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. It was found that Major McCuaig had withdrawn the two platoons of his company from their exposed position along the Poelcapelle road, into the front-line trench at daybreak, and a sandbag constructed was being hurriedly constructed along the road to prevent the enemy from enfilading the line.

The weakness of the position was apparent to the Germans with the onset of daylight and during the intermittent bombing on the

trench and it was soon realized that these planes were signalling the new position to the hostile artillery, which presently commenced to range on the battalion. In a few minutes time, every German battery in the salient had apparently opened fire and shells commenced to arrive from all directions.

For six hours the bombardment continued, with only short interruptions, when the Germans repeatedly attempted to launch attacks across the open, but were each time met with withering rifle and machine-gun fire. It was here that Capt. Gerald Lees was killed by a shell and the battalion suffered its heaviest losses. By 10 a.m. the trench was practically obliterated and it was decided by Major Buchanan that a more prolonged resistance could be effected by a gradual withdrawal, which would at least render the enemy's artillery fire less effective and hold the enemy in check pending the arrival of the long-awaited reinforcements, which were expected at any moment.

Instructions were accordingly passed along the line to retire by stages, making use of all available cover to hamper the German advance to the fullest possible extent. Under a hail of machine-gun bullets and concentrated shrapnel and high explosive shellfire, directed on the battalion by the enemy aeroplanes overhead, the retirement commenced. Capt. Ward Whitehead was badly wounded as he left the trench and, although Lieut. C. B. Pitblado very gallantly came to his assistance and carried him back for some distance, he died shortly afterwards. A few moments later Major McCuaig was wounded in the leg, but still continued to carry on until he was again wounded through both legs and thus rendered helpless. Lieut. Pitblado, who was close at hand, came to his assistance and attempted to bind up his wounds under heavy fire, despite his protests, but was himself severely wounded. Both officers were eventually taken prisoner, when the Germans advanced.

FIRST CANADIAN V. C.

During the whole day the remnants of the gallant 13th continued to fall back, still fighting desperately, and nightfall found the few survivors in isolated positions still holding out. It was during this part of the engagement that Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher won his Victoria Cross but lost his life. Being in charge of a machine gun, he took it forward to cover the extrication of several field guns, belonging to Major F. W. M. King's battery, which had been kept in a forward position and had been fired at point blank range into the massed ranks of the enemy. All four men of his gun crew were shot down, but he obtained the services of four men of the 14th Battalion and continued to work his gun until the battery was clear. No

PROVED HEROES IN FIRST BIG FIGHT

Historic Stand of 13th Battalion at Second Battle of Ypres

FIRST USE OF POISON GAS

Skill of Officers and Courage of Men Saved Critical Situation—First Canadian V.C.

As the 13th Battalion will probably arrive in Montreal on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres, a special interest attaches to the story of the heroic stand of Montreal's famous Highland Battalion during one of the most critical engagements of the war, when hemmed in by the Germans and outnumbered ten to one, they held fast for two days and two nights, without the aid of reinforcements and with practically no artillery support, occasioned by the carefully incase supply of ammunition which existed in the early days of the war. In this gallant stand, four officers and over 200 men were killed, while of the remainder of the battalion, 12 officers and 400 men were wounded, many of whom were taken prisoners.

It will be remembered that the Canadian Division after a comparatively short experience in trench warfare, was moved from Fleurbaix to Ypres, about the 13th of April, 1915 in order to take over a certain portion of the line and thus relieve the French, who were at that time holding the greater part of the entire Western front.

The Canadian Division thus took over from the French troops on the 15th of April and four days later, orders were received to the effect that the 13th Battalion would relieve the 14th Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment in the line on the night of April 21st. On the night before the scheduled relief was to be carried out, a number of officers from the 13th, accordingly proceeded up to the trenches in order to familiarize themselves with the ground preparatory to taking over the line.

The following day, the Germans shelled the British trenches around Hill 60 and St. Eloi, intermittently during the day, while in the afternoon they also commenced to bombard the city of Ypres with the first 17 inch guns used in the war, causing a great amount of damage. Towards evening the shelling died away, however, and in accordance with operation orders, the battalion moved up to the line and took over the sector immediately adjoining the right flank of the French line from the Royal Montreal Regiment.

According to the pre-arranged dispositions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies under Major D. R. McCuaig, Captain R. H. Jamieson and Capt. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, respectively, were detailed to hold the front line, with No. 1 Company on the left, adjoining the French and No. 4 Company on the right. Adjoining

time when every moment gained was of inestimable value.

Meanwhile Major McCuaig, whose company was now holding the extreme left of the entire British line and whose flank was "in the air," decided to form a defensive flank by extending two platoons of his company in echelon formation along the ditch of the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, in an endeavor to prevent the Germans from surrounding his position. During the whole of the first terrible night, this gallant company, assisted by a few Algerians, whom Major McCuaig had succeeded in rallying, successfully held off attack after attack, and maintained their flank against the most persistent attempts on the part of the Germans to dislodge them. All through the night, the battalion machine-gun section, under Lieut. J. G. Ross, rendered the most invaluable assistance and no small portion of the credit for this gallant stand may be attributed to the bravery of this fearless officer and his men.

RUNNER GOT THROUGH.

Towards morning, Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, who had by this time been informed of the desperate situation by means of a runner who managed to get through the German line after several runners had already been killed in the attempt, decided to reinforce the hard-pressed line with the assistance of the two remaining platoons of No. 8 Company, which were still in reserve at St. Julien, together with a company of the Buffs, which had been sent forward by General Turner, G.O.C., 3rd Brigade, as the only reinforcements available, and which had arrived at battalion headquarters about midnight.

As the enemy now held a considerable portion of the Poelcapelle road, it was decided to advance to the assistance of the battalion by making a detour to the right of the 13th Battalion line and thence along the trenches to the front held by the 13th. Thus the early dawn found a party of about 250 men, under the command of Major V. C. Buchanan, proceeding across the open fields and laden down with 20,000 rounds of spare ammunition. Just as it became daylight, the 13th Battalion line was reached and in a comparatively short space of time the reinforcements arrived at the hard-pressed left flank of the 13th, where the situation had by this time become most critical, owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. It was found that Major McCuaig had withdrawn the two platoons of his company from their exposed position along the Poelcapelle road, into the front-line trench at daybreak, and a sandbag barricade was being hurriedly constructed along the road to prevent the enemy from enfilading the line.

The weakness of the position was apparent to the Germans with the coming of daylight and during the day an intense intermittent bombardment was kept up on the left sector of the battalion, which caused extremely heavy casualties. At intervals between the shelling, the enemy repeatedly attempted to launch successive attacks, from the front, but each time the heavy rifle fire and accuracy of the battalion machine guns prevented the attack from debouching.

Several times during the day runners were despatched to Battalion Headquarters from the line to inform Lieut.-Col. Loomis of the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for reinforcements, in order to hold the enemy in check, but apparently none of these runners were successful in their attempt to reach Headquarters.

Shortly after nightfall a message was received from 3rd Brigade Headquarters to the effect that the

trench and it was soon realized that these planes were signalling the new position to the hostile artillery, which presently commenced to range on the battalion. In a few minutes time, every German battery in the salient had apparently opened fire and shells commenced to arrive from all directions.

For six hours the bombardment continued, with only short interruptions, when the Germans repeatedly attempted to launch attacks across the open, but were each time met with withering rifle and machine-gun fire. It was here that Capt. Gerald Lees was killed by a shell and the battalion suffered its heaviest losses. By 10 a.m. the trench was practically obliterated and it was decided by Major Buchanan that a more prolonged resistance could be effected by a gradual withdrawal, which would at least render the enemy's artillery fire less effective and hold the enemy in check pending the arrival of the long-awaited reinforcements, which were expected at any moment.

Instructions were accordingly passed along the line to retire by stages, making use of all available cover to hamper the German advance to the fullest possible extent. Under a hail of machine-gun bullets and concentrated shrapnel and high explosive shellfire, directed on the battalion by the enemy aeroplanes overhead, the retirement commenced. Capt. Ward Whitehead was badly wounded as he left the trench and, although Lieut. C. B. Pitblado very gallantly came to his assistance and carried him back for some distance, he died shortly afterwards. A few moments later Major McCuaig was wounded in the leg, but still continued to carry on until he was again wounded through both legs and thus rendered helpless. Lieut. Pitblado, who was close at hand, came to his assistance and attempted to bind up his wounds under heavy fire, despite his protests, but was himself severely wounded. Both officers were eventually taken prisoner, when the Germans advanced.

FIRST CANADIAN V. C.

During the whole day the remnants of the gallant 13th continued to fall back, still fighting desperately, and nightfall found the few survivors in isolated positions still holding out. It was during this part of the engagement that Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher won his Victoria Cross but lost his life. Being in charge of a machine gun, he took it forward to cover the extrication of several field guns, belonging to Major F. W. M. King's battery, which had been kept in a forward position and had been fired at point blank range into the massed ranks of the enemy. All four men of his gun crew were shot down, but he obtained the services of four men of the 14th Battalion and continued to work his gun until the battery was clear. No

Major King's battery pushed safely further to reinforce his position, but while getting his fire of shrapnel, machine gun fire, he was killed. Lance-Corporal Fisher was the first Canadian to win the Victoria Cross in the war.

By nightfall the first British reinforcements encountered the beginning of the battle, and commenced to arrive on the scene, and several battalions passed through the survivor to stem the German advance.

The remnants of the 13th were gradually collected together in the reserve line near St. Julien. Two days later were relieved and marched back to billets near the outskirts of Ypres. The situation was still critical, however, after a few brief hours rest, the battalion was again called upon to take up a position behind the line in support of a counter-attack. Following this, the 13th moved about to various positions during the ensuing days, but did not again come into action until the third of May, when the Canadian Division was engaged.

FEW 'ORIGINALS' IN 87TH BATTALION

4 Officers and 115 Men, Said
Brig.-Gen. Meighen Home
Yesterday

A 'SCRAPPING BATTALION'

Former O.C. of Grenadier
Guards Touched on Stiff
Actions—Hurried Into
Civilian Clothes

Brig.-General Frank S. Meighen, C.M.G., former O.C. of the 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, returned to Montreal yesterday morning, by the C.P.R., from the Olympic, on which vessel he returned, accompanied by Brig.-General G. Eric McCuaig, D.S.O.

General Meighen proceeded at once to his residence on Drummond street, and lost no time in getting into civilian clothes.

Speaking of demobilization, Gen. Meighen said that the whole of the 4th Canadian Division should be in England by the end of this month. The men would then, he said, get their leave, and spend the greater part of May in England, before sailing for home. The only Montreal unit in this brigade is the 87th Grenadier Guards, which was commanded by General Meighen up to the end of March last. They are now in command of Major Robert Bickerdike, son of Mr. R. Bickerdike, ex-M.P., and are about 300 strong, with 35 officers.

Gen. Meighen said that the war had played havoc with the officers and men of the Canadian Grenadier Guards. At present they had only four of the original officers, and 115 of their original men, many of whom had been wounded and returned again to the service.

The battalion, said General Meighen, had been repeatedly complimented by the Divisional Commander, Gen. Sir David Watson, as well as by Brig.-General Odum, Col. Sir Henry Streetfield, and others. The Canadian Guards had also been personally complimented by Lieut.-General Lord Cavan, on their splendid work at the front, Lord Cavan having previously commanded the Guards Division in France, before taking charge of the army in Italy.

General Meighen went back to France in June, 1918, and took command of the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, on the western front, and remained in that command until last March. He was here on leave in April, 1918, and shortly afterwards left for England, where he took command of the Canadian training corps, at Bramshott, where he was promoted Brigadier-General. Later on he returned to France, where he dropped his rank as Brigadier-General to take command of the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, and succeeded them through some of the fiercest fighting of the whole

had, said General Meighen, was at the Brocourt-Queant line, the breaking of which has become historic, and where Stretcher-Bearer Young, of the 87th, won the V.C.

As showing the fierce fighting the Grenadiers had engaged in, General Meighen said that the total losses of the Battalion from August 18th, 1918, at the beginning of the Amiens battle, to the last day in which they were in action, November 5th last, were over 1,000, or more than the ordinary strength of the battalion, these losses being filled by drafts.

The total losses of the battalion since it was in France, were: Officers killed and died of wounds, 50; officers wounded, 80; other ranks killed and died of wounds, 900; missing and believed killed, 125; other ranks wounded, 2,000.

"This was with the 87th from August, 1916, when they went to France to November 5th, 1918, when they ended their fighting," said General Meighen. "We were known as a 'scrapping battalion,' and kept up that record to the end, but it meant a heavy butcher's bill.

"As for myself," said General Meighen, "I have done my war work. I am back to civil life, and as soon as I get my discharge I shall go back to business."

SOME STIFF ACTIONS.

He commanded the battalion during the fighting at Amiens, at the taking of the Brocourt-Queant line, in front of Arras, the Cambrai fighting, and the battles at Valenciennes, almost to the end of the war.

"Our worst fight," said General Meighen, "was at Cambrai, where we went in with 22 officers and 600 men, and after several days of fighting came out with only seven officers and 130 men. During those five days of fierce fighting they made four separate attacks, and on one occasion led the whole Canadian Corps, getting into the village of Ewars, north of Cambrai."

The next hardest action the Guards

KILTIES PLANNING TO GREET PIPERS

Returned Officers and Men of
14th Will Welcome Lt.-Col.
Scrimger, V.C.

Plans are being considered by returned officers and men of the 13th Royal Highlanders, with officers of the 42nd and 73rd, as well as the 5th R.H.C., the mother regiment, to give a fitting welcome to the officers and men expected to arrive here on Thursday from the Baltic, with the pipe band of the 13th. The pipe band comprises one officer and 25 other ranks, mostly pipers, and won a reputation overseas as one of the best pipe bands with the British forces, having been chosen on one occasion when the King was having a march past in France, to play before him.

Arrangements are being made by the returned officers and men of the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment to welcome Lt.-Col. Scrimger, V.C., who went overseas as medical officer of that battalion, and was serving with it when he won the Victoria Cross.

MILITARY FUNERAL OF LATE CAPT. EVANS

Many Officers and Other Com-
rades at Erskine Church
Service

ESCORT AND TWO BANDS

After Service, Remains Taken
on Gun Carriage to Cem-
etery. Where Final Vol-
leys Fired

There was a large attendance yes-
terday afternoon at the funeral of
the late Capt. E. C. (Teddy)
Evans, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal
Highlanders, which took place at
2.30 at Erskine Presbyterian Church,
with full military honors, and the
attendance of many of the prominent
arrison and returned officers and
men. The service was conducted by
the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hanson, who
had trained the young officer as a
boy and then as a young man, and
who spoke in feeling terms of the
proud record Capt. Evans had left
behind him.

Major-General E. W. Wilson,
many of the headquarters staff offi-
cers and a number of officers of the
5th, 13th, 42nd and 73rd R.H.C.
were amongst those present. The
service was also attended by Mr.
A. E. Evans, father of the late
officer, and other relatives.

Early in the day the casket con-
taining the remains of the late Capt.
Evans had been taken from the
undertaking establishment of Messrs.
Jas. Wray's, Mountain street, to
Erskine Church, the coffin being
cushioned in the Union Jack, and
surmounted by the cap and sword
and other insignia of the dead offi-
cer. After the casket was taken to
the church a large number of floral
tributes were sent, which almost hid
the casket rails.

PARTY OF VETERANS.

The flying party, comprising a
full platoon, consisted entirely of
returned soldiers of the 42nd High-
landers, many of whom wore the
Mons Riband and other decorations.
They were under command of Capt.
E. B. Finley, M.C., and Lieut. P.
Hutchison. They were accompanied
to the church by the brass band of
the 5th Royal Highlanders and the
pipe band of the 42nd Highlanders,
with a gun carriage drawn by six
horses, and a sergeant and party of
drivers from the 4th District Depot.

After the opening ceremonies in
the church a brief address was given
by Rev. Dr. Hanson.

"We meet today," he said, "to pay
a last tribute of respect, such as is
in our power, to the memory of a
gallant soldier who died in the
service of his country."

Dr. Hanson said he had known
the late Capt. Evans from the time
he was a very young man, and had
trained him for joining the church.
Capt. Evans, he said, had always
had a high ideal of Christian duties
and citizenship, and one of his last
actions before going to the front was
to join in the communion at his
church.

"The mystery of the removal of so
high-minded and useful a young
officer," said Rev. Dr. Hanson, "re-
mains with higher powers. We can
only rest assured that with the Re-
surrection his loved ones will meet
him again, with the confidence that
death is merely the opening of the
door to a larger life. It is a proud
thought to know that we have sent
forward such Christian and gallant
soldiers as he whom we are remem-
bering today, and in remembering
him we should give thanks to God
who has given us the victory for
which Capt. Evans fought so well."

The service concluded with the
Dead March in Saul, played by
Prof. McCreary, after Mr. Merlin
Davies had sung "Crossing the Bar."
As the casket was carried out by
the pall-bearers, all returned officers
of the 42nd, Chopin's Funeral March
was played. Among the officers com-
prising the pall-bearers were Capts.
Lindsay, Mathewson and Graffey.

Those attending the service in-
cluded Major-General E. W. Wilson,
G.O.C.; Major Ian Sinclair, D.S.O.,
M.C.; Lt.-Col. Royal L. H. Ewing,
D.S.O., M.C., of the 42nd;
Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Lt.-
Col. Herbert Molson, M.C.; Lt.-Col.
P. A. Gascolgne, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col.
Sullivan, Lt.-Col. S. H. Hill, Capt.
Hugh Mathewson, Major S. M.
Mathewson, Capt. J. Patterson, Capt.
Hobart Molson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J.
Cooper; Lord Shaughnessy and A.
MacTier, representing the C.P.R.;
Duch Mackay and W. H. C. Mussen,

had con-
the position a
line. The onl
the three weeks was on Japan
when the enemy concentrated on the
line a heavy fire of rifle grenades.
Two killed and nineteen wounded
were the casualties.

IN THE TRENCHES.

From that on the 42nd took its
turn in the trenches with the other
battalions, provided working par-
ties, raided the enemy trenches and
were raided in turn, mourned those
who "went west"—happily they were
few—and carried on as was usual in
a sector where no big attacks devel-
oped. Early in March the battalion
moved up to Popervoughe and took
over a sector of line astride the
Ypres-Manin Road.

The weather was wonderful but
their particular bit of the line was
as bad as any that could be found.
Their left company frontage consist-
ed merely of eight isolated posts sepa-
rated by water and slimy swamp.
For the rest, the trench was almost
useless and there were no dugouts.
For eight days they worked to im-
prove the position and succeeded as
well as could humanly be expected.
On this front the battalion remained
throughout the summer of 1916. Be-
tween March and May they experi-

representing the Thistle Curling
Club; W. G. Ross and J. W. Knox.

After the casket was conveyed to
the gun carriage, the cortege, head-
ed by the two bands and escort, set
out for Mount Royal Cemetery, where
the final ceremonies were perform-
ed by Rev. Dr. Hanson, and the
escort fired the last volleys over the
grave.

DECISION RESERVED IN BOARD OF TRADE'S PLEA TO BE HEARD

Arbitration Board in Montreal Water and Power Co. Case Hears Lawyers for Board Present Arguments—City and Company Lawyers Enter Opposition to Request

Whether the Board of Trade will be allowed to be heard in the expropriation proceedings between the City of Montreal and the Montreal Water & Power Co., for the acquisition of the latter's plant, will be decided by the Board of Arbitration during the course of the next few days, and the interested parties notified in time to enable the expropriation proceedings to continue on the 24th inst.

This was the announcement made by the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., chairman of the Board, after he had conferred for a quarter of an hour with two of his colleagues on the application of George Campbell, K.C., that the Board of Trade be allowed, in the public interest, to take part in the proceedings, and after both the city and company representatives had expressed their opposition to any such intervention.

Board's Representative States

Executive Personal Interest Interfered

Mr. Campbell maintained, after a lengthy review of the whole history of the water deal, that the personal interest of the city executive, because of the attitude they had adopted that the plant was worth \$14,000,000, was in direct conflict with their public duties, which were to secure the plant for the city at the lowest possible figure, and that, in the interests of the city the Board of Trade should be allowed to intervene as a third party and see that the Commissioners had full evidence before them as to the physical value of the property.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that during the arbitration proceedings, which had been halted by the Courts, the city had agreed to allow the Board of Trade to participate and to pay their costs, and he asked the city at today's expropriation proceedings whether they were willing to renew that invitation.

CITY REFUSED.

For the city, W. H. Butler, K.C., declared that the city were not prepared to issue such an invitation, and this refusal was supplemented by a statement by Patrick Buchanan, K.C., on behalf of the Water and Power Co., that they did not consent to any such intervention, pointing out that under the statute, they had to pay part of the costs of the proceedings, and therefore had some say as to whether a third party should intervene.

The question of whether the arbitrators had the right to allow the Board of Trade to intervene, hinged on the interpretation of the special statute passed in 1914, under which the expropriation proceedings are being taken. Mr. Campbell contended that the Commissioners had the power to remove the proceedings in connection with the request, and that they forbade the statute.

had the right to be represented by counsel.

THOSE PRESENT.

Those present in an official capacity were: Commissioners, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., chairman, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Charles E. Fraser, representing the Montreal Water & Power Company, and J. Emile Vanier, representing the city of Montreal.

Counsel for the company: A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K.C., who explained that his joint counsel, Aime Geoffrion, K.C., was unable to be present at this morning's session.

Counsel for the city: W. H. Butler, K.C., and Guillaume St. Pierre, K.C. For the Board of Trade, George Campbell, K.C., and Brooke Claxton.

LITTLE INTEREST.

There was no public interest shown in the proceedings. Three lines of about 10 chairs apiece had been arranged in the room in which the meeting is being held, but the only occupant was a press photographer waiting until the session concluded.

In presenting the application of the Board of Trade Mr. Campbell said: "The Board of Trade is incorporated by statute and has among other things a special charter power enabling it to engage in judicial proceedings. It is a body corporate, a ratepayer, and an elector under the city charter and is a large proprietor of real estate, holding property to the assessed value of \$725,000. It is a substantial taxpayer, and is a representative body, in the words of the Prime Minister of Quebec, representing to a large extent the best interests of the community."

After mentioning the proceedings at Quebec by which the city was given the power to acquire the Montreal Water and Power Company, Mr. Campbell

CROWDS GREET KIL



Crowds lined the route of march of the Royal Highlanders of Canada yesterday afternoon. The smart color party of the regiments made a deep impression and is shown below.

SAYS CANADA CAN GET FRENCH TRADE

Col. Barre, Commissioned There, Points to Favorable Conditions

MONEY THERE SOUND

Tactlessness of United States Blamed for Tariff Breach

"It was the lack of tact displayed by the United States in dealing with the French exporters that led to the recent stringent tariff regulations," Lieut.-Col. Hercule Barre, Canada's trade commissioner to France stated this morning when interviewed at the Windsor Hotel, where he is spending his sick leave from Paris.

"The French manufacturers resented the insistence of the United States Government upon examining their books and refusal to take their word in the matter of costs.

"Quiet watchfulness is the best policy for Canada to pursue while this Franco-American tariff difficulty exists," Col. Barre continued. "I doubt if there is a country more favorably considered in France than Canada. The deep impression created by the arrival of the Canadian troops in

PROFESSOR HOBBS LANDS IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—(U.P.) Professor William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, arrived today aboard the Danish Navy ship Disco with two members of the Dr. Hertz Arctic expedition.

Dr. Hobbs and his companions have been left by the expedition at J. Steinborg, Greenland.

MURDER SUSPECTS ARRIVE TONIGHT

George C. McDonald and His Wife Left Chicago Yesterday

DAYTON REMAINS

Third Member of Party Fights Extradition to Canada

George C. McDonald and his wife, Doris McDonald, arrested at Dayton, Ohio, on a warrant for the murder of Adelard Bouchard, Lachine driver, and owner, on the night of July 17 last, are expected to arrive in Montreal tonight, under a



Inauguration of the new 10 weeks course of study of the pre-school child under the Department of Child Welfare.

☆ In addition he received at ☆
 ☆ that time the Robert Bruce ☆
 ☆ Scholarship which is given ☆
 ☆ from a fund created by the ☆
 ☆ will of the late Robert Bruce ☆
 ☆ of Quebec, valued at \$100 and ☆
 ☆ tenable for three years as a ☆
 ☆ result of the standing he made ☆
 ☆ at the end of his first year. ☆

The inauguration of the new courses at McGill, under assistant Professor W. W. Goforth marks an experimental beginning to further work which will probably lead to the founding of a department of studies of Pacific problems, supplementing the work that is being done in the Gest Chinese Library at McGill.

"People are apt to forget that the Council must be unanimous in its decisions," he continued. "Most questions have a judicial aspect as well."

(Continued on Page 7.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

When one realizes the tremendous im-

